The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED 1786.---VOL. 89.---NO. 150. FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 23, 1876. THREE CENTS A COPY---$8 PER ANNUM.

FIRST EDITION.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, June 22, 1876.

SENATE.

Naval Appropriation.

During the morning hour several bills of minor importance were passed, and consideration of the Naval Appropriation bill was resumed.

Mr. SARGENT said the bill reported by the committee increased the House bill $3,658,000, a decrease compared with the appropriation bill of the present fiscal year of $892,016. In nearly every item of the bill, as it came before the Senate now, there was a reduction, and the committee had in a majority of cases assented to the reduction made by the House of Representatives, but in some cases they found it necessary to increase the amount allowed by the House. The bill as it came from the House did not propose to reduce the number of officers of the navy or their pay, but it appropriated inadequately for their compensation. For several years past the appropriations for this purpose had been inadequate, but the deficiency had been made up from appropriations for the pay of the navy for previous years, as balances for that service did not have to be covered into the Treasury at the end of the fiscal year. The roll of officers and seamen called for an appropriation of $7,600,000, and it must be made. He then referred to the increase in the appropriation for the Bureau of Construction and Repair, and said if we would have a navy afloat it must be kept in repair.

Mr. THURMAN said it was admitted on all hands that the expenses of the Government must be reduced, additional taxes levied, by the people, or we must do without no Government in time of peace should do, and that was, borrow money to pay the ordinary expenses of the Government. There was a falling off in the revenue this year of nine or ten million dollars, and for the next fiscal year it was estimated that the deficiency would be sixteen million dollars. He supposed not a single Senator would be willing to borrow money to pay the expenses of the Government, and that proposition must be abandoned; then the Congress must either decrease the expenses or levy additional taxes. Every one knew that the burden of taxation was a potent cause of the depression of business all over the land; therefore it was not practicable to levy additional taxes, and the expenses must be reduced. He would not vote to abolish West Point, but he thought the number of appointments at that institution should be reduced. The Committee on Appropriations proposed to strike out of the House bill the clause providing that $200,000 of the amount appropriated for the Bureau of Construction and Repair should be used in the employment of labor to put live oak timber in the different yards in wet docks, and the labor for that purpose shall be employed during the months of August or September, and shall be discharged before the 1st of October, 1876, and during the months of October and November next there shall not be over fifty persons borne on the lists as laborers at any yard at the expense of the Government. He (Thurman) was opposed to striking out that provision. It was notorious that men were taken in the navy yards on the eve of every election when they were needed, but they were kept and paid until after they had voted. It was toremedy this practice, which was demoralizing to the service, that the House had put in this provision. Any one who would examine the testimony taken by the committee of the other House of Congress would see that hundreds of men had been taken in the navy yards upon the eve of an election, paid out of the public funds, and discharged as soon as the election was over. He also hoped that the Senate would not consent to the amendment increasing the appropriations for the Bureaus of Construction and Repair, Yards and Docks, and Equipment and Recruiting. It had been charged that the House of Representatives had acted hastily on this question of reduction, but he thought they had not. The Senate should meet the House half way in making reductions. If there should be a deal-lock on appropriation bills, the Senate could not be free from responsibility. If the Senate would meet the House of Representatives in a spirit of retrenchment and economy there would be no deal-lock, and appropriation bills could be passed before the end of the fiscal year.

Mr. SARGENT said it was his purpose to explain the amendments in order as they were reached, but, in answer to Mr. THURMAN (Thurman) had called attention to the amendment referring to the employment of force in the navy yards in October and November. He was not surprised that, this being a political year, Mr. THURMAN (Thurman) desired to have it retained to bolster up the fortunes of his party. If he (Sargent) desired to take advantage of the Democratic party he could not do so better than by allowing the clause to remain in the bill. Then he could go before the people who would be out of work in November, and tell them it was the Democrats in Congress who put the provision in the bill and threw them out of employment at that season. From time immemorial, when the Democrats were in power, they gave preference to Democrats in the navy yards, as well as everywhere else, and they should not complain of Republicans favoring their friends. He declined that more men were employed in the navy yard in November than at other seasons for political purposes. The appropriations made in this bill became available on the 1st of July. From that time to the 1st of December more work could be done than at any other season. It was the best time to carry on work. So far as he knew the men had been usefully employed, and Government money had been expended properly. He would not say the Republican party was immaculate in every respect, or that the Democratic party was diabolical in every respect. His friend (Thurman) aspired to be President, and if a Democratic administration was to come in he (Sargent) would be glad to see him elected. He had no doubt his administration would be an honest one. He argued that the Republicans had endeavored as far as they could to administer the Government economically. The Committee on Appropriations had agreed to a reduction of $800,000 this year for the Bureau of Construction and Repair, and to do that the work of putting iron clads in repair must be stopped.

The amendment proposed by the Committee on Appropriations increasing the appropriation for the pay of officers, seamen, &c., from $5,750,000 to $7,200,000, was agreed to.

When the amendment increasing the appropriation for the equipment of vessels from $970,000 to $1,250,000 was reached, Mr. SAULSBURY opposed.

A long debate took place. Pending the discussion the Senate went into executive session, and when the doors were reopened consideration of the Naval Appropriation was resumed.

After discussion Mr. SARGENT called for a vote on the pending amendment, being that to increase the appropriation for the equipment of vessels, and it was agreed to—yeas 24, nays 22.

The next amendment was to increase the appropriation for the Bureau of Yards and Docks from $440,000 to $760,000, and it was rejected—yeas 22, nays 22—Messrs. Edmunds, Hamilton, Morrill (Vt.) and Ingalls voting with the Democrats in the negative.

Mr. SARGENT moved to reconsider the vote by which the other appropriations in the bill had been increased, and said if he could not rely upon his Republican friends to stand by the bill he would accept the bill as it came from the House.

Mr. EDMUNDS said he had voted against the two last amendments increasing the appropriations because it appeared to him that in these small matters, where the appropriation was discretionary with Congress, it was better to take the lowest sum possible. When Congress should assemble again in December next, and it should be found that the amount was not enough for the service, a deficiency bill could be passed. He did not think the Senator from California should rebuke his political friends for suggesting a decrease. He was disposed to stand by the committee in all appropriations to carry out existing laws.

Mr. SHERMAN spoke of the falling off in revenues, and said it was manifest that if the present depression in trade continued during the next fiscal year the Committee on Appropriations would be compelled to reduce the appropriation bills to the extent of $15,000,000, otherwise the Sinking Fund could not be kept good, or additional taxation must be levied, and that was not practicable.

Mr. MORRILL (Vt.) said he had great confidence in the Senator from California, but he thought the appropriations for some of these bureaux in the Navy Department could be reduced.

After further discussion Mr. SARGENT withdrew his motion to reconsider.

The next amendment of the committee was to increase the appropriation for the Bureau of Construction and Repair from $1,500,000 to $2,500,000.

Mr. EDMUNDS moved to make the amount $2,000,000. Agreed to.

The next amendment being in regard to an increase of force at the yards in October and November, Mr. EDMUNDS submitted the following as a substitute for the clause in the House bill proposed to be stricken out by the Committee on Appropriations: "No increase of force at any navy yard shall be made at any time within sixty days next before any election to take place for President of the United States or member of Congress, except when the Secretary of the Navy shall certify that the needs of the public service make such increase necessary at that time."

Mr. THURMAN moved to amend the substitute by adding "Which certificate shall be immediately published when made."

Mr. EDMUNDS accepted the amendment, and his substitute was then agreed to.

Mr. SARGENT moved an amendment providing that $20,000 of the sum appropriated for the Bureau of Construction and Repair may be used in the employment of labor to put live oak timber in the different yards in wet docks. Agreed to.

The Committee on Appropriations reported in favor of increasing the appropriation for the Bureau of Steam Engineering from from $885,000 to $1,500,000.

Mr. EDMUNDS moved to amend so as to make the amount $1,000,000. Agreed to.

On motion of Mr. SARGENT the appropriation for the Bureau of Yards and Docks was increased from $440,000, the amount allowed by the House, to $500,000.

The bill having been considered in Committee of the Whole, was reported to the Senate, and the amendments made in committee concurred in. It was then read a third time and passed.

Mr. EDMUNDS gave notice that he would to-morrow call up the bill to amend the Enforcement Act.

Adjourned.

HOUSE

Sundry Civil Appropriations.

The House met at 11 o'clock, and immediately went into Committee of the Whole on the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, the question being on an amendment offered last night by Mr. VANCE (Ohio) to have the public printing done under contract by the lowest bidder.

The bill having been reached in the bill directing the Secretary of War to reserve out of the revenues of the District of Columbia a sum sufficient to meet the interest on 3.65 bonds accruing within the next fiscal year, and apply the same to that purpose, Mr. RANDALL moved to add a proviso that in case there should not be a sufficient amount of revenue belonging to the District at such times as the interest shall be due, the Secretary of the Treasury shall advance the amount necessary, and shall reimburse it to the Treasury out of district revenues afterwards received.

Pending action this committee rose, the session of yesterday was closed, and that of to-day formally opened. The Civil Appropriation bill was resumed in Committee of the Whole, and Mr. RANDALL's amendment in relation to 3.65 bonds of the District of Columbia was adopted.

The next section was one appropriating $2,560,000 for defraying the expenses of the Supreme Court and United States District and Circuit Courts, for the expenses of suits in which the United States is concerned, and for expenses incurred in the enforcement of the act relative to the right of citizens to vote, providing that the maximum compensation of Marshals shall not exceed $5,000 a year, and that hereafter no charge of mileage shall be allowed to any Marshal, but they shall receive only their actual expenses, and allowances to deputies shall not exceed five dollars a day. It also repeals all laws in relation to the registration of voters.

Mr. CANDLER moved to strike out of the section whatever relates to enforcement.

After debate the committee rose, in order to close the debate, and Mr. RANDALL having moved to close it in half a minute, Mr. HOAR demanded the yeas and nays.

Mr. RANDALL inquired (ironically) whether the Republican side of the House was not anxious to have all appropriation bills passed, to which Mr. HOAR replied that they were, but they did not want to have all discussion shut off on a proposition to withdraw safeguards from the purity of elections.

The motion to close the debate in half a minute was carried—yeas 121, nays 75—a party vote.

The House then again went into Committee when the amendment offered by Mr. CHALMERS was rejected.

Mr. FOSTER moved to strike out of the item the proviso repealing the law in relation to the registration of votes and the appointment of supervisors of election and deputy and special deputy marshals. Rejected, with the understanding that the motion may be made in the House in order to have a vote by yeas and nays.

The question of the Enforcement Act came up again on a motion of Mr. CAULFIELD to strike out the item of $25,000 for the detection and prosecution of crimes against the United States.

The discussion was carried on for some time. Finally the Committee rose in order to close the debate, and Mr. RANDALL having moved to close the debate in half a minute, yeas and nays were demanded on the Republican side of the House, which wished to have five minutes allowed to Mr. HOSKINS (N. Y.).

In an attempt to economize time Mr. HOLMAN des red to make a proposition for a compromise, but was called to order by Mr. BANDALL, and the vote by yeas and nays proceeded. The debate was closed and Mr. Candler's amendment was adopted.

The items for public buildings having been reached, Mr. SAYLER moved to increase the item for Cincinnati $50,000. The amendment was advocated by himself and Mr. BANNING, and was rejected—67 to 68—but with an agreement that the amendment be offered in the House.

Mr. CAULFIELD moved to insert an item of $250,000 for the Custom House and Post-office at Chicago.

Pending action on it the House took a recess till eight o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

On motion of Mr. RANDALL the Senate amendments to the Indian Appropriation bill were non-concurred in, and a committee of conference ordered. The Speaker *pro tem.* appointed Messrs. Randall, Sparks and Hurlbut as a committee on the part of the House.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, the pending question being the motion of Mr. Caulfield to insert an item of $250,000 for the Custom House and post-office at Chicago.

After debate Mr. Caulfield's amendment was rejected. Various amendments were submitted and rejected.

The committee rose, having disposed of half the bill, and the House at eleven o'clock adjourned till eleven A. M. to-morrow.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

SPEAKER KERR left the city yesterday morning for Rockbridge, Alum Springs, Virginia.

THE Senate yesterday confirmed the nomination of James W. Williamson, of Iowa, to be Commissioner of the General Land Office, vice S. S. Burdett, resigned; W. J. Happin, of New York, Secretary of Legation at London, vice Wickham Hoffman, resigned; and James Day, of New Jersey, second Secretary of Legation at London, vice Wm. H. Chesebrough, resigned.

The Outlook.

ALBANY, June 22.—William E. Chandler, who is conceded to be one of the shrewdest politicians in the country, in speaking of the coming campaign, predicts the complete success of the Republican ticket. He was one of the warmest supporters of Mr. Blaine, but his personal preference, as he says himself, has nothing to do with his Republicanism. His estimate of the vote in November next is as follows:

Sure Republican States.

	Electoral Votes.		Electoral Votes.
Colorado	3	New Hampshire	5
Illinois	21	Ohio	22
Indiana	15	Pennsylvania	29
Iowa	11	Rhode Island	4
Kansas	5	South Carolina	7
Maine	7	Vermont	5
Massachusetts	13	Wisconsin	10
Michigan	11		
Minnesota	5	Total	176
Nebraska	3		

Doubtful States.

	Electoral Votes.		Electoral Votes.
California	6	New Jersey	9
Connecticut	6	North Carolina	10
Nevada	3	New York	35
Total	69		

The number of votes necessary for a choice of President is 185, and, according to the very liberal allowance which is made by the "never careful Mr. Chandler," it is only necessary for the Republicans to carry North Carolina, Connecticut, and California or New York to assure victory. There can be a doubt that Mr. Chandler's list of the Republican States is a correct one, but there are many people who will dispute that either New York, Nevada, or Connecticut are doubtful.

The Naval Investigation.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—J. O. Bradford testified before the Committee on Naval Affairs concerning his business transactions in New York in 1872, and also subsequently in London as disbursing agent of the navy. In October, 1873, by order of the Secretary of the Navy, he deposited with Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co. $100,000, for which security was previously given, the firm being indebted to the Navy Department at that time $120,000. This prevented the destruction of the firm at the time, and enabled them to continue their business, by which many large American interests were protected.

A Train Wrecker Arrested.

LOUISVILLE, June 22.—David Merriweather, a negro, was arrested at Clarksville to-day on a confession that he misplaced a switch last week, causing the destruction of a train on the Louisville and Great Southern road, and serious injuries to Joseph Hammett, the engineer. Merriweather has been in the habit of wrecking trains, he says, to plunder the injured passengers.

THE ILLINOIS OUTLOOK.

Great Satisfaction Expressed Over the Nominations—A Republican Victory Assured—Indifference as to the St. Louis Convention.

CHICAGO, June 21.—Illinois is sound to the core for Hayes and Wheeler. There is not a murmur of dissent or dissatisfaction from any influential source connected with the result at Cincinnati. On the other hand the controlling men of the party and among the Independents express themselves as more than satisfied. Hon. Charles B. Farwell said to me this morning: "We are more than pleased, we are delighted with the nominations of Hayes and Wheeler, and in promising them 40,000 majority in Illinois we intend to more than make good our promise. We went to Cincinnati earnest friends of Blaine because our people wanted him, but we did not get him. Our defeat has left no soreness behind it, but, on the contrary, we are beginning to believe that the Convention was wiser than we, and made a better choice than we would have done. It is a ticket which will grow. Hayes is a man who will become greater as the canvass progresses and the people come to know him better. As to Wheeler, I am perfectly satisfied, for I would like to have seen him nominated for the first place, and if there ever had been a time, after Blaine was out of the race, that the vote of Illinois could have nominated him, we should have gone solid for Wheeler for President. But Wheeler is no better than Hayes; indeed, in point of availability, not so good, and we are perfectly delighted with things as they are." These sentiments of Mr. Farwell, subsequent inquiries of leading Republicans showed to be those of the Republicans of the State generally. Shelby M. Cullom, and his associate on the State ticket, will give Hayes and Wheeler an earnest, enthusiastic support. General George S. Bangs, who knows the State well, repeated what he told me several weeks ago, that any Republican could carry Illinois, and added, "But with Hayes and Wheeler we have a walk over; there is no use to talk about the result was in doubt." Col. Ingersoll, who presented Mr. Blaine in such splendid style in the Convention, felt a little sore for a few minutes, but even in his first chagrin said, "Next to Blaine I personally preferred Hayes." That he will give the ticket a hearty support, and that he will, if called upon, take the stump in its behalf, no one doubts. Hon. Jos. Medill feels happy, and says that he regards the nominations as strong in all essentials that they will draw to their support all the reformers, and that in consequence the nominations at St. Louis have become to him matters of indifference. No one, in his judgment, can be named there who can beat Hayes. The country is therefore certain of a pure, efficient administration during the next four years, and he is delighted at the prospect. To these might be added many expressions from other eminent gentlemen, but they are not necessary to show what is the drift of public sentiment. There are, however, one or two facts which should be known, and the first is that the leading merchants and bankers of Chicago who generally vote the Republican ticket, but never take any active part in politics, and who, as a rule, have been at the beginning the last year or two to respond with great heartiness to the nomination of Hayes and Wheeler, and will do all in their power to help elect the ticket. The Bristow clubs of the city, numbering over thirty-five hundred members, have wheeled into line, and without an exception have become Hayes and Wheeler Clubs. The State is ripe, even now, for an active campaign, but it will probably not be opened until the latter part of July. Hon. C. A. Babcock, Chairman of the State Central Committee, who supported Greeley four years ago, is one of the best organizers in the State, and will make things lively when he begins. As matters stand now, the battle may be considered already over in Illinois.

THE POLITICAL CAMPAIGN.

Maine Republican State Convention.

BANGOR, ME., June 22.—The Republican State Convention met to-day, heartily applauded ex-Speaker Blaine, and unanimously commended the appointment to the United States Senate in place of Senator Morrill, appointed Secretary of the Treasury.

A message was read from Mr. Blaine, saying "Every effort must be made to give Governor Conner a magnificent, old fashioned Bangs & Bangs, who knows the State well, repeated what he told me several weeks ago, that any Republican could carry Illinois, and added, "But with Hayes and Wheeler we have a walk over; there is no use to talk about the result was in doubt." Col. Ingersoll, who presented Mr. Blaine in such splendid style in the Convention, felt a little sore for a few minutes, but even in his first chagrin said, "Next to Blaine I personally preferred Hayes." That he will give the ticket a hearty support, and that he will, if called upon, take the stump in its behalf, no one doubts. Hon. Jos. Medill feels happy, and says that he regards the nominations as strong in all essentials that they will draw to their support all the reformers, and that in consequence the nominations at St. Louis have become to him matters of indifference. No one, in his judgment, can be named there who can beat Hayes. The country is therefore certain of a pure, efficient administration during the next four years, and he is delighted at the prospect. To these might be added many expressions from other eminent gentlemen, but they are not necessary to show what is the drift of public sentiment. There are, however, one or two facts which should be known, and the first is that the leading merchants and bankers of Chicago who generally vote the Republican ticket, but never take any active part in politics, and who, as a rule, have been at the beginning the last year or two to respond with great heartiness to the nomination of Hayes and Wheeler, and will do all in their power to help elect the ticket. The Bristow clubs of the city, numbering over thirty-five hundred members, have wheeled into line, and without an exception have become Hayes and Wheeler Clubs. The State is ripe, even now, for an active campaign, but it will probably not be opened until the latter part of July. Hon. C. A. Babcock, Chairman of the State Central Committee, who supported Greeley four years ago, is one of the best organizers in the State, and will make things lively when he begins. As matters stand now, the battle may be considered already over in Illinois.

THE POLITICAL CAMPAIGN.

Maine Republican State Convention.

BANGOR, ME., June 22.—The Republican State Convention met to-day, heartily applauded ex-Speaker Blaine, and unanimously commended the appointment to the United States Senate in place of Senator Morrill, appointed Secretary of the Treasury.

A message was read from Mr. Blaine, saying "Every effort must be made to give Governor Conner a magnificent, old fashioned majority in September. Maine must lead the way for the triumphant election of Hayes and Wheeler."

Governor Conner was nominated. W. W. Thomas, of Portland, and N. A. Fanuell, of Rockland, were nominated Presidential electors at large. A resolution commending Mr. Blaine for the Senate closes thus: "Massachusetts will please note." Resolutions were also adopted accepting the Cincinnati candidates and platform, thanking the Republicans of other States for their enthusiastic support of Blaine and reaffirming their adherence to prohibition.

Pendleton Keeps Shady.

CINCINNATI, O., June 22.—Owing to the demands of his private business Hon. Geo. H. Pendleton will be unable to attend the St. Louis Convention, and has not filed the alternates to that effect.

THE BANKERS' CONVENTION.

They Demand a Uniform Tax on the Par Value of Stocks, and that Surplus Capital Should be Exempt.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—A delegation of the Bankers' Convention in session here appeared before the Committee on Banking and Currency this morning, and explained how the banks were injuriously affected by the present taxes on capital and deposits. The committee asked for a uniform tax on the par value of stocks throughout the United States, and that surplus capital should be exempt from taxation, as that law invites confidence and strengthens the banks. Representative Payne said no legislation was now contemplated on the subject of taxation, it being out of place at this time, when consideration was given to the present state of busin ss. The committee would, however, be pleased to receive any suggestion, as legislation might be had at the next session of Congress.

CALIFORNIA RATIFIES.

An Enthusiastic Endorsement of Hayes and Wheeler.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 22.—The Republican mass meeting last night to ratify the Cincinnati nominations was large and enthusiastic. General J. F. Miller was President, and the meeting was addressed by Hon. T. G. Phelps, Hon. Thos. F. Fisch, John M. Coghlan, Governor Wood, ex-Senator Stewart and others. The speakers paid an earnest tribute to the characters of the nominees. The meeting warmly endorsed the platform. A motion was enthusiastically carried to invite Mr. Blaine to visit California during the campaign, and every reference to him was greeted with a round of applause.

Workingmen's Excursion to the Centennial Exhibition.

PHILADELPHIA, June 22.—The employes of the Singer Sewing Machine Company at Elizabeth, N. J., with their families, numbering 4,000 persons in all, arrived at the Centennial grounds this afternoon, and marched to the New Jersey State building, where, in a few short address, Gen. Hawley welcomed them to the Exposition. Major Townley, of Elizabeth, presented the workmen with a very handsome banner, after which the excursionists separated into groups and made a tour of the various Exhibition buildings.

Exchange of Silver Coin for Legal Tender.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—The House Committee on Banking and Currency today took action on the Senate amendments to the House joint resolutions providing for the issue of Silver coin in the Treasury in exchange for ten millions of legal tender notes. The committee agreed to the Senate amendment, striking out the word "new" from the clause where it restricted the issue of coin to such as is now in the Treasury, but they voted to recommend nonconcurrence in the Senate amendment providing that the trade dollar shall no longer be legal tender.

Escape of Penitentiary Birds.

SALT LAKE, June 22.—Seven prisoners broke out of the Penitentiary to-day, after capturing the guard, securing all their guns, pistols and ammunition, along with three horses, and escaped. Harrison Carter, acting as cook in the Penitentiary, was shot and will probably die. It is rumored the warden was killed. This lacks confirmation. Among the prisoners are several who were instrumental in the killing of Capt. Bergher, the former warden.

Chicago "Scalpers" Organizing.

CHICAGO, June 22.—Steps were taken here to-day to organize the "Tanners of 06," under the name of "Scalpers," a name suggested by Governor Hayes' letter in 1864, in which he said, "Any man who leaves the army to go home to electioneer for Congress should be scalped." The uniform will be enameled cloth and of the Centennial style.

Beecher's Salary.

NEW YORK, June 22.—Rev. Henry Ward Beecher's salary as pastor of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, was fixed last night at $20,000.

SECOND EDITION

NEWS FROM FOREIGN LANDS.

The Freshest Gleanings from the Old World.

The Extradition Case.

LONDON, June 22.—The *Telegraph* supports Lord Derby's position on the extradition question. The article concludes as follows: "It is better that there be no treaty at all than that England should yield to any powers her immemorial right to know upon what ground and for what offence the meanest refugee is surrendered from her soil. That is a principle which dominates British action in the matter, and Lord Derby has the whole nation behind him in the policy he has followed throughout the present complications."

LONDON, June 22.—In the House of Commons this evening Thomas Rowley Hall, Liberal, gave notice that he would ask Disraeli on Tuesday next whether negotiations are progressing with the United States for amending the extradition treaty, and whether Parliament would be offered an opportunity at the present session to discuss the principle for amending the treaty to cover the recent extradition cases.

LONDON, June 22.—In the House of Commons Sir W. Vernon Harcourt gave notice that he would shortly call attention to the relations between Great Britain and the United States in connection with the Winslow extradition case.

LONDON, June 23.—In the House of Lords last night Earl Granville gave notice that he would in a few days call attention to the correspondence between the English and American Governments with relation to the extradition treaty.

The Spanish Fueros.

MADRID, June 22.—The bill modifying the Fueros passed the Senate.

Austrian Minister of War.

VIENNA, June 22.—Field Marshal Bylandt Rheidt has been appointed Minister of War.

Servia Still on the Warpath.

BRUSSELS, June 22.—A special from Vienna to the *Independance Belge* says the latest news from Belgrade again causes fears that hostilities will break out between Servia and Turkey.

LONDON, June 23.—The *Standard's* Vienna correspondent telegraphs that it is announced in Belgrade that 4,000 Servians will soon arrive there from Hungary, and the enrollment of volunteers for the insurgent ranks is proceeding vigorously in South Hungary. The commandant of that district has been summoned to confer with the Government on measures to check these proceedings. Several agitators have already been arrested. The Servians are equipping forty battalions of artillery.

The French Commune.

PARIS, June 22.—It is expected that President MacMahon will, in a few days, cause to be published in the *Journal Officiel* letters addressed by him to M. Dufaure, President of the Council and Minister of Justice, and General DeCisse, Minister of War, requesting them to order no further prosecutions against Communists, except in certain very serious cases.

Eulogy on Thiers.

Jules Simon was to-day received as a member of the French Academy. In the course of his speech he pronounced an enthusiastic eulogy on ex-President Thiers.

Insulting the Catholic Religion.

The manager of *Le Bien Public* has been sentenced to three months' imprisonment for insulting the Catholic religion.

The Papal Conclave.

ROME, June 22.—Mons. Ronsetti, who was Papal ablegate to the United States last year, is going to Brazil for the purpose of negotiating with the Government in regard to the Concordat.

The New Spanish Constitution.

MADRID, June 22.—The Senate to-day adopted the constitution by a vote of 127 to 11.

COL. SCOTT'S LETTER.

What He Says About the Caldwell Dispatch.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—The following letter, received to-day by J. Proctor Knott, Chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, from Col. Thomas A. Scott, gives some explanation of the latter's connection with and knowledge of the cable telegraphing which is alleged to have occurred between him and Josiah Caldwell at London, and adds some interesting facts and details to the already widely published correspondence recently produced before the Judicary Committee:

NO. 232 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, June 20, 1876.

Hon. J. Proctor Knott, Chairman of the Committee on Judiciary, House of Representatives, Washington:

MY DEAR SIR: I see by the papers this morning, that numerous cables are published relative to a certain cable from Josiah Caldwell to your committee. I believe it my duty to send herewith enclosed, a letter received from Mr. Caldwell yesterday on this subject, and in regard to the cable sent to Mr. Caldwell from Philadelphia suggesting a message to you. I think it due to myself to say I have had no possible connection with any message to or from Mr. Caldwell, except to acknowledge the receipt of the following cable from him.

LONDON, May 31.

Your statement to the Congressional Committee on the 16th relating to the Fort Smith Railway bonds, which you purchased of me, is perfectly correct. I can more fully substantiate it if necessary, to which, after verification through the telegraph office, I responded, simply acknowledging its receipt in the following words: "Thanks for your cable confirming all my statements."

On the day I received the above cable from Mr. Caldwell a young man whom I had never before seen called at my office, representing himself as the Secretary of Mr. Caldwell. He stated that he wanted to send a cable to London, suggesting that Mr. Caldwell telegraph to the Judiciary Committee of the House his knowledge in regard to the Fort Smith bond transaction, as he knew he could, and asked me whether I would not give him the names of some of its. This I declined to do, stating that my own testimony had give all the facts in the case, and that I could have nothing to do with any such matter as he proposed. I then informed him that I had received a cable from Mr. Caldwell that morning, which was quite satisfactory to me. All the statements to the effect that I either paid or guaranteed to pay any telegraph company for the cable to you or its contents are unqualifiedly false.

As soon as I saw a statement in the papers purporting to be made by Mr. Hewitt, of New York, that he had spent several days preparing interrogatories to the telegraph companies, with a view of getting information for your committee on this subject, I immediately wrote to the officers of both telegraph companies to furnish your committee with copies of any telegrams passing between Mr. Caldwell and myself. My desire has been to give to your committee the fullest information in my power in relation to all this subject, and I believe I have done so.

Very respectfully,

THOMAS A. SCOTT.

MR. BLAINE'S RELAPSE.

His Health Again Failing—Nervous Exhaustion and Malarial Poisoning the Cause.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—Mr. Blaine has not been so well since Monday evening last. Up to that time he had steadily improved from his original attack, but on Monday evening he made a brief speech to a crowd that came to serenade him from the ratification meeting. Short as the effort was, it very greatly exhausted him and he has grown weaker every day since. The two days past he has suffered very much, both from exhaustion, and has been confined to his bed. Surgeon General Barnes thoroughly examined his case this evening, and finds him suffering from extreme nervous exhaustion and from severe malarial poisoning. These features of his case are complicated somewhat with threatening organic troubles, and General Barnes prescribes absolute rest for several weeks as the only means of averting very serious consequences, and he orders that the rest be taken in some invigorating air on the sea shore or mountains.

MORRILL'S SUCCESSOR.

Ex Speaker Blaine Disposed to Accept the Vacant Senatorship.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—Ex-Speaker Blaine is disposed to accept the Senatorship. He argues that if the next House were Republican, which is probable, if he were urged as Speaker it might create dissension, for there are other aspirants. In the Senate, too, he would have the rest which he needs.

Fatal Accidents to Children.

DETROIT, Mich., June 22.—A three year old daughter of W. H. Galligan, at Ayres, Mich., was scalded to death to-day by the upsetting of a tea kettle. A deaf mute named J. P. Blake, thirteen years of age, was run over by an engine on the F. & P. R. R. at Flint, Mich., to-day. The injuries are fatal.

BEATING THE BANK.

"Raised" Paper Passed Upon the Yorkville Savings Bank—Methods of the Operator.

NEW YORK, June 22.—Some time about May 1 a man calling himself F. A. Tilden made a deposit of about $200 in the Yorkville Savings Bank, on Third avenue, Albany. He occupied a little shop a few doors from the bank and appeared to be an honest workingman. He added small sums occasionally to his little store, and very soon afterward deposited a check drawn by the cashier of a Newburgh bank in his favor for $1,200. He supplemented the deposit by another cashier's draft upon another country bank for even a larger amount, and came and went freely to and from the bank, drawing heavily upon his deposits for nearly a month. The bank sent his drafts in the way of business to the Produce Bank and one or two others received the money for them, and carried the cash to Mr. Tilden's credit.

In this way deposits were entered in his name in great part by means of these drafts to the amount of nearly $26,000, and upon this sum he had drawn as much as $18,000. By a strange laxity of business on the part of some one, no reckoning or comparing of notes occurred between the various banks until in the early part of June. Then the checks began returning unhonored from the country banks, with the statement that they were all "raised." Consternation ensued among the trustees, and they sent word to Mr. Tilden to come over and see them. Instead of doing so, however, he absconded. With the $7,000 or $8,000 of his deposits remaining in hand, the bank paid several of the checks, but refused to be responsible for the remainder.

For several days the officers of these banks have been trying to persuade or compel the repayment of the raised checks by Tilden's family, but without success, and their counsel, Samuel S. Courtney, after consultation with the Department officials, concluded that a suit at law would prove dangerous and arbitration would be more likely to serve the purposes of the banks. It was then understood that efforts would be made to secure a compromise, by which a portion of the loss should be borne by the trustees of the Yorkville Bank personally. On an examination of the bank, made on Saturday last by Examiner Reid of the Banking Department, it was shown that the bank held about seven per cent. surplus over all the liabilities. The method of Tilden's operation seem to have been to have his accomplice traveling through the country and drawing small cashier's drafts on various banks in New York to Tilden's favor, which he "raised" by chemical processes, to any amount he desired.

In this city it is learned that the Yorkville Savings Bank deposited these checks in the Produce Bank, and that institution, not being a member of the Clearing House, in turn deposited them with the Continental Bank for collection. The drafts were presented to the Central National Bank, the redemption agent of the Newburg Bank in this city, and duly paid. In the regular course of business the vouchers were returned to the Bank of Newburg, and then it was discovered that the amounts had been "raised" from $25. The Central National Bank immediately had recourse to the Continental Bank, and that institution to the Produce Bank, which fell back upon the Yorkville Savings Bank.

Inquiry of the secretary of the last named bank yesterday elicited information that the police were engaged on the case. He would give no information as to where the loss would fall, but intimated that arrangements were making to settle the matter.

THE ARMY AND THE RED MEN.

The Lively Discussion in the Senate on the Transfer to the Army.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—The Senate discussed yesterday the bill transferring the Indian Bureau to the War Department. The discussion disclosed as great a variety of opinion in the Senate as there had been in the House. Senator Windom thought the general agency system excellent. Mr. Morton had the authority of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for the statement that there never was a better set of agents than we have now. Mr. Frelinghuysen was also against the transfer. Mr. Logan opposed it both on humanitarian grounds and because officers would constantly seek to provoke war in order to secure promotion. The present statutes prevent the conferring of brevet rank in times of actual war, and there are now over a hundred brevet nominations.

There was quite a heated passage between Senator Ingalls, who is the chief advocate of the transfer, and Mr. Morrill, of Maine, who, at the time he spoke, had been confirmed as Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. Ingalls insisted that the War Department was not a slaughter house, and the officers are not all butchers; that the continued tirade against the bad faith of the Anglo-Saxon with the Indians is unjustifiable, and that the American continent is not designed for the exclusive use of a few millions of savages. The Black Hills war, he said, is exclusively brought about by the peace policy, and the Indians never had been and never would be civilized when he becomes so he is an Indian no longer. Mr. Ingalls said that sentiment is a simple thing for those who have no Indians in their State.

Mr. Morrill made a humanitarian speech in behalf of the Indians, and rebuked Mr. Ingalls for the expression of sentiments which Mr. Morrill thought would shock the country. It may please Senator Morrill's friends to hear that his last speech as Senator was in behalf of the further civilization and christianization of the Indian. Senator Dawes, too, opposed the transfer, as it would necessarily involve a change in the peace policy, and he believed that the Indians had rights beside the rights of extinction.

Movements of Dom Pedro.

PHILADELPHIA, June 22.—The Emperor of Brazil, accompanied by the Viscount De Bom Retero, a former Minister of Public Instruction to Brazil, and Senor Borgis, Brazilian Minister to Washington, visited the University of Pennsylvania this morning by invitation of the provost, Dr. Stille. The Emperor was met by the faculties of the Department of Arts and the Towne Scientific School, and was shown through the building. His Majesty evinced the greatest interest in all he saw, and highly praised the management of the buildings, apparatus and methods of instruction. Later in the morning the Emperor and suite, with a few friends, by invitation of Hon. Asa Packer, proceeded by special train to Bethlehem, where they will attend the commencement exercises of Lehigh University. The party will spend a few days in visiting the coal and iron regions of the Lehigh Valley.

District of Columbia Affairs

WASHINGTON, June 22.—A majority of the House Committee on the District of Columbia to-day voted in committee in favor of the report of Judge Buckner in a modified form, the Republicans and a minority of the Democrats dissenting. The latter attribute to the authorities which existed in the transaction of business to defects in the act providing a temporary government, and they, therefore, recommend a stable form of government, with proper safeguards. The committee agreed to a resolution directing the Clerk of the House to report the evidence taken by the committee to the Grand Jury, with directions to investigate criminal charges against those alleged to have received overpayment from the Board of Audit.

POLITICAL.

HAYES & WHEELER

GRAND

RATIFICATION MEETING

AT THE

Fifth Avenue (Formerly Hare's) Hotel, Liberty Street,

Tuesday Evening, June 27th,

AT 7:30 O'CLOCK.

Republicans of Pittsburgh and Allegheny are invited to turn out to ratify the nomination of

Rutherford B. Hayes for President, and Wm. A. Wheeler for Vice-President.

Able Speakers from abroad and home will deliver addresses, for which further announcement will be made hereafter.

A Brass Band will be in attendance, and the Marching Clubs are invited out.

CHAS. S. PETTERMAN,
Chairman Rep. Ex. Com.

FRANK P. CASE, Secretary. g5

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between Kerner, Kuntz & Co., has been dissolved this day by mutual consent. All accounts of said firm will be settled by C. Kerner, at 56 Water street.

PETER KERNER,
FRANK KUNTZ,
GEO. LIMBERT.

Pittsburgh, Pa., April 1, 1876. g24

BRUCE & NEGLEY, ATTORNEYS.

APPLICATION FOR CHARTER.

Notice is hereby given that "The Trustees of the Associate Reformed Church of the City of Pittsburgh," will make an application to the Court of Common

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED 1786.—VOL. 89.—NO. 150. FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 23, 1876. THREE CENTS A COPY—$8 PER ANNUM.

FIRST EDITION.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, June 22, 1876.

SENATE.

Naval Appropriation.

During the morning hour several bills of minor importance were passed, and consideration of the Naval Appropriation bill was resumed.

Mr. SARGENT said the bill reported by the committee increased the House bill $3,658,080, a decrease compared with the appropriation bill of the present fiscal year of $892,616. In nearly every item of the bill, as it came before the Senate now, there was a reduction, and the committee had in a majority of cases assented to the reduction made by the House of Representatives, but in some cases they found it necessary to increase the amount allowed by the House. The bill as it came from the House did not propose to reduce the number of officers of the navy or their pay, but it appropriated inadequately for their compensation. For several years past the appropriations for this purpose had been inadequate, but the deficiency had been made up from appropriations for the pay of the navy for previous years, as balances for that service did not have to be covered into the Treasury at the end of the fiscal year. The roll of officers and seamen called for an appropriation of $7,600,000, and it must be made. He then referred to the increase in the appropriation for the Bureau of Construction and Repair, and said if we would have a navy afloat it must be kept in repair.

Mr. THURMAN said it was admitted on all hands that the expenses of the Government must be reduced, additional taxes levied, or the people, or we must do what no Government for them of late should do, add that was, borrow money to pay the ordinary expenses of the Government. There was a falling off in the revenue this year of nine or ten million dollars, and for the next fiscal year it was estimated that the deficiency would be sixteen million dollars. He supposed not a single Senator would be willing to borrow money to pay the expenses of the Government, and that proposition must be abandoned; therefore Congress must either decrease the expenses or levy additional taxes. Every one knew that the burden of taxation was a potent cause of the depression of business all over the land; therefore it was not practicable to levy additional taxes, and the expenses must be reduced. He would not vote to abolish West Point, but he thought the number of appointments to that institution should be reduced. The Committee on Appropriations proposed to strike out of the House bill the clause providing that $200,000 of the amount appropriated for the Bureau of Construction and Repair should be used in the employment of labor to put live oak timber in the different yards in wet docks, and the latter for that purpose shall be employed during the months of July, August and September, and be discharged before the 1st of October, 1876, and during the months of October and November next there shall not be over fifty persons borne on the lists as laborers at any yard at the expense of the Government. He (Thurman) was opposed to striking out that provision. It was notorious that men were taken in the navy yards on the eve of every election when they were not needed, but they were kept and paid until after they had voted. It was foremedy this practice, which was demoralizing to the service, that the House had put in this provision. Any one who would examine the testimony taken by the committee of the other House of Congress would see that hundreds of men had been taken in the navy yards upon the eve of an election, paid out of the public funds, and discharged as soon as the election was over. He also hoped that the Senate would not consent to the amendment increasing the appropriations for the Bureaus of Construction and Repair, Yards and Docks, and Equipment and Recruiting. It had been charged that the House of Representatives had gone wild on this question of reduction, but he thought they had not. The Senate should meet the House half way in making reductions. If there should be a dead-lock on appropriation bills, the Senate would not be free from responsibility. If the Senate would meet the House of Representatives in a spirit of retrenchment and economy there would be no dead-lock, and appropriation bills could be passed before the end of the fiscal year.

Mr. SARGENT said it was his purpose to explain the amendments in order as they were reached, but the Senator from Ohio (Thurman) had called attention to the amendment referring to the employment of force in the navy yards in October and November. He was not surprised that, this being a political item, his friend (Thurman) desired to have it retained to bolster up the fortunes of his party. If he (Sargent) desired to make advantage of the Democratic party he could not do so better than by allowing the clause to remain in the bill. Then he could go before the people who would be out of work in November, and tell them it was the Democrats in Congress who put the provision in the bill and threw them out of employment at that season. From time immemorial, when the Democrats were in power, they gave preference to Democrats in the navy yards, as well as everywhere else, and they should not complain of Republicans favoring their friends. He denied that more men were employed in the navy yard in November than at other seasons for political purposes. The appropriations made in this bill became available on the 1st of July. From that time to the 1st of December more work could be done than at any other season. It was the best time to carry on work. So far as he knew the men had been usefully employed, and Government money had been expended properly. He would not say the Republican party was immaculate in every respect, or that the Democratic party was diabolical in every respect. His friend (Thurman), aspired to be President, and if a Democratic administration was to come in he (Sargent) would be glad to see him elected. He had no doubt his administration would be an honest one. He argued that the Republicans had endeavored as far as they could to administer the Government honestly. The Committee on Appropriations had agreed to a reduction of $800,000 this year for the Bureau of Construction and Repair, and to do that the work of putting iron clads in repair must be stopped.

The amendment proposed by the Committee on Appropriations increasing the appropriation for the pay of officers, seamen, &c., from $5,750,000 to $7,200,000, was agreed to.

When the amendment increasing the appropriation for the equipment of vessels from $1,230,000 to $1,530,000 was reached, Mr. SAULSBURY opposed.

A long debate took place. Pending the discussion the Senate went into executive session, and when the doors were reopened consideration of the Naval Appropriation was resumed.

After discussion Mr. SARGENT called for a vote on the pending amendment, being that to increase the appropriation for the equipment of vessels, and it was agreed to—yeas 26, nays 22.

The next amendment was to increase the appropriation for the Bureau of Yards and Docks from $440,000 to $760,000, and it was rejected—yeas 22, nays 22—Messrs. Edmunds, Hamilton, Morrill (Vt.) and Ingalls voting with the Democrats in the negative.

Mr. SARGENT moved to reconsider the vote by which the other appropriations in the bill had been increased, and said if he could not rely upon his Republican friends to stand by the bill he would accept the bill as it came from the House.

Mr. EDMUNDS said he had voted against the two last amendments increasing the appropriations because it appeared to him that in these small matters, where the appropriation was discretionary with Congress, it was better to take the lowest sum possible. When Congress should assemble again in December next, and it should be found that the amount was not enough for the service, a deficiency bill could be passed. He did not think the Senator from California should rebuke his political friends for suggesting a decrease. He was disposed to stand by the committee in all appropriations to carry out existing laws.

Mr. SHERMAN spoke of the falling off in revenues, and said it was manifest that if the present depression in trade continued during the next fiscal year the Committee on Appropriations would be compelled to reduce the appropriation bills to the extent of $15,000,000, otherwise the Sinking Fund could not be kept good, or additional taxation must be levied, and that was not practicable.

Mr. MORRILL (Vt.) said he had great confidence in the Senator from California, but he thought the appropriations for some of them bureaux in the Navy Department could be reduced.

After further discussion Mr. SARGENT withdrew his motion to reconsider.

The next amendment of the committee was to increase the appropriation for the Bureau of Construction and Repair from $1,500,000 to $2,500,000.

Mr. EDMUNDS moved to make the amount $2,000,000. Agreed to.

The next amendment being in regard to an increase of force at the yards in October and November, Mr. EDMUNDS submitted the following as a substitute for the clause in the House bill proposed to be stricken out by the Committee on Appropriations: "No increase of force at any navy yard shall be made at any time within sixty days next before any election to take place for President of the United States or member of Congress, except when the Secretary of the Navy shall certify that the needs of the public service make such increase necessary at that time."

Mr. THURMAN moved to amend the substitute by adding "Which certificate shall be immediately published when made."

Mr. EDMUNDS accepted the amendment, and his substitute was then agreed to.

Mr. SARGENT moved an amendment providing that $20,000 of the sum appropriated for the Bureau of Construction and Repair may be used in the employment of labor to put live oak timber in the different yards in wet docks. Agreed to.

The Committee on Appropriations reported in favor of increasing the appropriation for the Bureau of Steam Engineering from from $885,000 to $1,500,000.

Mr. EDMUNDS moved to amend so as to make the amount $1,000,000. Agreed to.

On motion of Mr. SARGENT the appropriation for the Bureau of Yards and Docks was increased from $440,000, the amount allowed by the House, to $500,000.

The bill having been considered in Committee of the Whole, was reported to the Senate, and the amendments made in committee concurred in. It was then read a third time and passed.

Mr. EDMUNDS gave notice that he would to-morrow call up the bill to amend the Enforcement Act.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

Sundry Civil Appropriations.

The House met at 11 o'clock, and immediately went into Committee of the Whole on the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, the question being on an amendment offered last night by Mr. Vance (Ohio) to have the public printing done under contract by the lowest bidder.

The item having been reached in the bill directing the Secretary of War to reserve out of the revenues of the District of Columbia a sum sufficient to meet the interest on 3.65 bonds accruing within the next fiscal year, and apply the same to that purpose, Mr. RANDALL moved to add a provision that in case there should not be a sufficient amount of revenue belonging to the District at such times as the interest should be due, the Secretary of the Treasury shall advance the amount necessary, and shall reimburse it to the Treasury out of district revenues afterwards received.

Pending action the committee rose, the session of yesterday was closed, and that of to-day formally opened. The Civil Appropriation bill was resumed in Committee of the Whole, and Mr. Randall's amendment in relation to 3.65 bonds of the District of Columbia was adopted.

The next section was one appropriating $2,500,000 for defraying the expenses of the Supreme Court and United States District and Circuit Courts, for the expenses of suits in which the United States is concerned, and for expenses incurred in the enforcement of the act relative to the right of citizens to vote, providing that the maximum compensation of Marshals shall not exceed $5,000 a year, and that hereafter no charge of mileage shall be allowed to any Marshal, but they shall receive only their actual expenses, and allowances to deputies shall not exceed five dollars a day. It also repeals all laws in relation to the registration of voters.

Mr. CANDLER moved to strike out of the section whatever relates to enforcement.

After debate the committee rose, in order to close the debate, and Mr. Randall having moved to close it in half a minute, Mr. HOAR demanded the yeas and nays.

Mr. RANDALL inquired (ironically) whether the Republican side of the House was not anxious to have all appropriation bills passed, to which Mr. HOAR replied that they were, but they did not want to have all discussion shut off on a proposition to withdraw safeguards from the purity of elections.

The motion to close the debate in half a minute was carried—yeas 121, nays 75—a party vote.

The House then again went into Committee when the amendment offered by Mr. Chandler was rejected.

Mr. FOSTER moved to strike out of the item the proviso repealing the law in relation to the registration of votes and the appointment of supervisors of election and deputy and special deputy marshals. Rejected, with the understanding that the motion may be made in the House in order to have a vote by yeas and nays.

The question of the Enforcement Act came up again on a motion of Mr. Candler to strike out the item of $25,000 for the detection and prosecution of crimes against the United States.

The discussion was carried on for some time. Finally Mr. CONGER rose in order to close the debate, and Mr. Randall having moved to close the debate immediately, the yeas and nays were demanded on the Republican side of the House, which resulted in there being but five minutes allowed to Mr. Hoskins (N. Y.)

In an attempt to economize time Mr. HOLMAN dec ined to make a proposition for a compromise, but was called to order by Mr. RANDALL, and the vote by yeas and nays proceeded. The debate was closed and Mr. Candler's amendment was adopted.

The items for public buildings having been reached, Mr. SAYLER moved to increase the item for Cincinnati to $300,000. The amendment was advocated by himself and Mr. BANNING, and was rejected—67 to 68—but with an agreement that the amendment be offered in the House.

Mr. CAULFIELD moved to insert an item of $250,000 for the Custom House and Post-office at Chicago.

Pending action on it the House took a recess till eight o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

On motion of Mr. RANDALL the Senate amendments to the Indian Appropriation bill were non-concurred in, and a committee of conference ordered. The Speaker pro tem. appointed Messrs. Randall, Sparks and Hurlbut as a committee on the part of the House.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, the pending question being the motion of Mr. Caulfield to insert an item of $250,000 for the Custom House and post-office at Chicago.

After debate Mr. Caulfield's amendment was rejected. Various amendments were submitted and rejected.

The committee rose, having disposed of half the bill, and the House at eleven o'clock adjourned till eleven A. M. to-morrow.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

SPEAKER KERR left the city yesterday morning for Rockbridge, Alum Springs, Virginia.

THE Senate yesterday confirmed the nomination of James A. Williamson, of Iowa, to be Commissioner of the General Land Office, vice S. S. Burdett, resigned; W. J. Happin, of New York, Secretary of Legation at London, vice Wickham Hoffman, resigned; and James Day, of New Jersey, second Secretary of Legation at London, vice Wm. H. Chesebrough, resigned.

The Outlook.

ALBANY, June 22.—William E. Chandler, who is conceded to be one of the shrewdest politicians in the country, in speaking of the coming campaign, predicts the complete success of the Republican ticket. He was one of the warmest supporters of Mr. Blaine, but his personal preference, as he says himself, has nothing to do with his Republicanism. His estimate of the vote in November next is as follows:

Sure Republican States.	Electoral Votes.		Electoral Votes.
Colorado	3	New Hampshire	5
Illinois	21	Ohio	22
Indiana	15	Pennsylvania	29
Iowa	11	Rhode Island	4
Kansas	5	South Carolina	7
Maine	7	Vermont	5
Massachusetts	13	Wisconsin	10
Michigan	11		
Minnesota	5	Total	176
Nebraska	3		

Doubtful States.	Electoral Votes.		Electoral Votes.
California	6	New Jersey	9
Connecticut	6	North Carolina	10
Nevada	3	New York	35
Total	69		

The number of votes necessary for a choice of President is 185, and, according to the very liberal allowance which is made by the "ever careful Mr. Chandler," it is only necessary for the Republicans to carry North Carolina, Connecticut, and California or New York to assure victory. There can be no doubt that Mr. Chandler's list of the Republican States is a correct one, but there are many people who will dispute that either New York, Nevada, or Connecticut are doubtful.

The Naval Investigation.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—J. O. Bradford testified before the Committee on Naval Affairs concerning his business transactions in New York in 1872, and also subsequently in London as disbursing agent of the navy. In October, 1873, by order of the Secretary of the Navy, he deposited with Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co. £108,000, for which security was previously given, the firm being indebted to the Navy Department at that time £120,000. This prevented the destruction of the firm at the time, and enabled them to continue their business, by which many large American interests were protected.

A Train Wrecker Arrested.

LOUISVILLE, June 22.—David Merriweather, a negro, was arrested at Clarksville to-day on a confession that he misplaced a switch last week, causing the destruction of a train on the Louisville and Great Southern road, and serious injuries to Joseph Hammett, the engineer. Merriweather has been in the habit of wrecking trains, he says, to plunder the injured passengers.

THE ILLINOIS OUTLOOK.

Great Satisfaction Expressed Over the Nominations—A Republican Victory Assured—Indifference as to the St. Louis Convention.

CHICAGO, June 21.—Illinois is sound to the core for Hayes and Wheeler. There is not a murmur of dissent or dissatisfaction from any influential source connected with the result at Cincinnati. On the other hand the controlling men of the party and among the Independents express themselves as more than satisfied. Hon. Charles B. Farwell said to me this morning: "We are more than pleased, we are delighted with the nominations of Hayes and Wheeler, and is promising them 40,000 majority in Illinois we intend to more than make good our promise. We went to Cincinnati earnest friends of Blaine because our people wanted him, but we did not get him. Our defeat has left no soreness behind it, but, on the contrary, we are beginning to believe that the Convention was wiser than we, and made a better choice than we would have done. It is a ticket which will grow. Hayes is a man who will become greater as the canvass progresses and the people come to know him better. As to Wheeler, I am pefectly satisfied, for I would like to have seen him nominated for the first place, and if there ever had been a time, after Blaine was out of the race, that the vote of Illinois could have nominated him, we should have gone solid for Wheeler for President. But Wheeler is no better than Hayes; indeed, in point of availability, not so good, and we are perfectly delighted with things as they are." These sentiments of Mr. Farwell, subsequent inquiries of other eminent gentlemen showed to be those of the Republicans of the State generally. Shelby M. Cullom, and his associate on the State ticket, will give Hayes and Wheeler an earnest, enthusiastic support. General George S. Bangs, who knows the State well, says that Republican would carry Illinois, and added, "But with Hayes and Wheeler we have a walk over; nevertheless we shall work as though the result was in doubt." Col. Ingersoll, who presented Mr. Blaine in such splendid style in the Convention, felt a little sore for a few minutes, but even in his first chagrin said, "Next to Blaine I personally preferred Hayes." That he will give the ticket a hearty support, and that he will, if called upon, take the stump in its behalf, no one doubts. Hon. Jos. Medill feels happy, and says that he regards the nominations so strong in all essentials that they will draw to their support all the reformers, and that in consequence the nominations at St. Louis have become to him matters of indifference. No one, in his judgment, can be named there who can beat Hayes. The country is therefore certain of a pure, efficient administration during the next four years, and he is delighted at the prospect. To these might be added like expressions from many other eminent gentlemen, but they are not necessary to show what is the drift of public sentiment. There are, however, one or two facts which should be known, and the first is that the leading merchants and bankers of Chicago who generally vote the Republican ticket, but never take any active part in politics, and who, as a rule, have been a little sore during the last year or so, respond with great heartiness to the nomination of Hayes and Wheeler, and will do all in their power to help elect the ticket. The Bristow clubs of the city, numbering over thirty-five hundred members, have wheeled into line, and without an exception have become Hayes and Wheeler Clubs. The State is ripe, even now, for an active campaign, but it will probably not be opened until the latter part of July. Hon. C. A. Babcock, Chairman of the State Central Committee, who supported Greeley four years ago, is one of the best organizers in the State, and will make things lively when he begins. As matters stand now, the battle may be considered already over in Illinois.

THE POLITICAL CAMPAIGN.

Maine Republican State Convention.

BANGOR, ME., June 22.—The Republican State Convention met to-day, heartily applauded ex-Speaker Blaine, and unanimously commended him for appointment to the United States Senate in place of Senator Morrill, appointed Secretary of the Treasury.

A message was read from Mr. Blaine, saying "Every effort must be made to elect Governor Connor a magnificent, old fashioned majority in September. Maine must lead the way for the triumphant election of Hayes and Wheeler."

Governor Connor was nominated. W. W. Thomas, of Portland, and N. A. Fanuell, of Rockland, were nominated Presidential electors at large. A resolution commending Mr. Blaine for the Senate closes thus: "Massachusetts will please take notice." Resolutions were also adopted accepting the Cincinnati candidates and platform, thanking the Republicans of other States for their enthusiastic support of Blaine and reaffirming adherence to prohibition.

Pendleton Keeps Shady.

CINCINNATI, O., June 22.—Owing to the demands of his private business Hon. Geo. H. Pendleton will be unable to attend the St. Louis Convention, and has notified the alternates to that effect.

THE BANKERS' CONVENTION.

They Demand a Uniform Tax on the Par Value of Stocks, and that Surplus Capital Should be Exempt.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—A delegation of the Bankers' Convention in session here appeared before the Committee on Banking and Currency this morning, and explained how the banks were injuriously affected by the present taxes on capital and deposits. The committee asked for a uniform tax on the par value of stocks throughout the United States, and that banking capital should be exempt from taxation, as surplus invites confidence and strengthens the banks. Representative Payne said no legislation was now contemplated on the subject of taxation, it being out of place at this time, when considered in connection with the present state of business. The committee would, however, be pleased to receive any suggestion, as legislation might be had at the next session of Congress.

CALIFORNIA RATIFIES.

An Enthusiastic Endorsement of Hayes and Wheeler.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 22.—The Republican mass meeting last night to ratify the Cincinnati nominations was large and enthusiastic. General J. F. Miller was President, and the meeting was addressed by Hon. T. G. Phelps, Hon. Thos. F. Fisch, John M. Coghlan, Governor Wood, ex-Senator Stewart and others. The speakers paid an earnest tribute to the characters of the nominees. The meeting warmly endorsed the platform. A motion was enthusiastically carried to invite Mr. Blaine to visit California during the campaign, and every reference to him was greeted with a round of applause.

Workingmen's Excursion to the Centennial Exhibition.

PHILADELPHIA, June 22.—The employes of the Singer Sewing Machine Company at Elizabeth, N. J., with their families, numbering 4,000 persons in all, arrived at the Centennial grounds this afternoon, and marched to the New Jersey State building, where, in a short address, Gen. Hawley welcomed them to the Exposition. Major Townley, of Elizabeth, presented the workmen with a very handsome banner, after which the excursionists separated into groups and made a tour of the various Exhibition buildings.

Exchange of Silver Coin for Legal Tender.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—The House Committee on Banking and Currency today took action on the Senate amendments to the House, joint resolutions providing for the issue of Silver coin in the Treasury in exchange for ten millions of legal tender notes. The committee agreed to the Senate amendment, striking out the word "new" from the clause where it restricted the issue of coin to such as is now in the Treasury, but they voted to recommend nonconcurrence in the Senate amendment providing that the trade dollar shall no longer be legal tender.

Escape of Penitentiary Birds.

SALT LAKE, June 22.—Seven prisoners broke out of the Penitentiary to-day, after capturing the guard, securing all their guns, pistols and ammunition, along with three horses, and escaped. Harrison Carter, acting as cook in the Penitentiary, was shot and will probably die. It is rumored the warden was killed. This lacks confirmation. Among the prisoners are several who were instrumental in the killing of Capt. Bergher, the former warden.

Chicago "Scalpers" Organizing.

CHICAGO, June 22.—Steps were taken here to-day to organize the "Tanners of '68," under the name of "Scalpers," a name suggested by Governor Hayes' letter in 1864, in which he said, "Any man who leaves the army to go home to electioneer for Congress should be scalped." The uniform will be enamsled cloth and of the Centennial style.

Beecher's Salary.

NEW YORK, June 22.—Rev. Henry Ward Beecher's salary as pastor of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, was fixed last night at $20,000.

SECOND EDITION

NEWS FROM FOREIGN LANDS.

The Freshest Gleanings from the Old World.

The Extradition Case.

LONDON, June 22.—The *Telegraph* supports Lord Derby's position on the extradition question. The article concludes as follows: "It is better that there be no treaty at all than that England should yield to any powers her immemorial right to know upon what ground and for what offence the meanest refugee is surrendered from her soil. That is a principle which dominates British action in the matter, and Lord Derby has the whole nation behind him in the policy he has followed throughout the present complications."

LONDON, June 22.—In the House of Commons this evening Thomas Rowley Hall, Liberal, gave notice that he would ask Disraeli on Tuesday next whether negotiations are progressing with the United States for amending the extradition treaty, and whether Parliament would be offered an opportunity at the present session to discuss the principle for amending the treaty to cover the recent extradition cases.

LONDON, June 22.—In the House of Commons Sir W. Vernon Harcourt gave notice that he would shortly call attention to the recent inquiries of other eminent gentlemen showed to be those of the Republicans of the State generally. Shelby M. Cullom, and his associate on the State ticket, will give Hayes and Wheeler an earnest, enthusiastic support. General George S. Bangs, who knows the State well, says that Republican would carry Illinois, and added, "But with Hayes and Wheeler we have a walk over; nevertheless we shall work as though the result was in doubt." Col. Ingersoll, who presented Mr. Blaine in such splendid style in the Convention, felt a little sore for a few minutes, but even in his first chagrin said, "Next to Blaine I personally preferred Hayes." That he will give the ticket a hearty support, and that he will, if called upon, take the stump in its behalf, no one doubts. Hon. Jos. Medill feels happy, and says that he regards the nominations so strong in all essentials that they will draw to their support all the reformers, and that in consequence the nominations at St. Louis have become to him matters of indifference. No one, in his judgment, can be named there who can beat Hayes. The country is therefore certain of a pure, efficient administration during the next four years, and he is delighted at the prospect. To these might be added like expressions from many other eminent gentlemen, but they are not necessary to show what is the drift of public sentiment. There are, however, one or two facts which should be known, and the first is that the leading merchants and bankers of Chicago who generally vote the Republican ticket, but never take any active part in politics, and who, as a rule, have been a little sore during the last year or so, respond with great heartiness to the nomination of Hayes and Wheeler, and will do all in their power to help elect the ticket. The Bristow clubs of the city, numbering over thirty-five hundred members, have wheeled into line, and without an exception have become Hayes and Wheeler Clubs. The State is ripe, even now, for an active campaign, but it will probably not be opened until the latter part of July. Hon. C. A. Babcock, Chairman of the State Central Committee, who supported Greeley four years ago, is one of the best organizers in the State, and will make things lively when he begins. As matters stand now, the battle may be considered already over in Illinois.

The Spanish Fueros.

MADRID, June 22.—The bill modifying the Fueros passed the Senate.

Austrian Minister of War.

VIENNA, June 22.—Field Marshal Bylandt Rheidt has been appointed Minister of War.

Servia Still on the Warpath.

BRUSSELS, June 22.—A special from Vienna to the *Independence Belge* says the latest news from Belgrade again causes fears that hostilities will break out between Servia and Turkey.

LONDON, June 23.—The *Standard's* Vienna correspondent telegraphs that it is asserted in Belgrade that 5,000 Servians will soon arrive there from Hungary, and the enrollment of volunteers for the insurgent ranks is proceeding vigorously in South Hungary. The commander of the southern district has been summoned to Vienna to consult with the Government on measures to check these proceedings. Several agitators have already been arrested. The Servians are equipping forty battalions of artillery.

The French Communists.

PARIS, June 22.—It is expected that President MacMahon will, in a few days, cause to be published in the *Journal Officiel* letters addressed by him to M. Dufaure, President of the Council and Minister of Justice, and General DeCissey, Minister of War, requesting them to order no further prosecutions against Communists, except in certain very serious cases.

Eulogy on Thiers.

Jules Simon was to-day received as a member of the French Academy. In the course of his speech he pronounced an enthusiastic eulogy on ex-President Thiers.

Insulting the Catholic Religion.

The manager of *Le Bien Public* has been sentenced to three months' imprisonment for insulting the Catholic religion.

The Papal Concordat.

ROME, June 22.—Mons. Rancetti, who was Papal ablegate to the United States last year, is going to Brazil for the purpose of negotiating with the Government in regard to the Concordat.

The New Spanish Constitution.

MADRID, June 22.—The Senate to-day adopted the constitution by a vote of 127 to 11.

COL. SCOTT'S LETTER.

What He Says About the Caldwell Dispatch.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—The following letter, received to-day by J. Proctor Knott, Chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, from Col. Thomas A. Scott, gives some explanation of the latter's connection with and knowledge of the cable telegraphing which is alleged to have occurred between him and Josiah Caldwell at London, and adds some interesting facts and details to the already widely published correspondence recently produced before the Judiciary Committee:

NO. 232 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, June 20, 1876.

Hon. J. Proctor Knott, Chairman of the Committee on Judiciary, House of Representatives, Washington.

MY DEAR SIR: I see by the papers this morning, that numerous cables are published relative to a certain cable from Joshua Caldwell to your committee. I believe it my duty to deal herewith and have closed, a letter received from Mr. Caldwell yesterday on this subject, and in regard to the cable sent to Mr. Caldwell from Philadelphia suggesting a message to you. I think I do due to myself to say I have had no possible connection with any message to or from Mr. Caldwell, except to acknowledge the receipt of the following cable from him.

LONDON, May 31.

Your statement to the Congressional Committee on the 16th relating to the Fort Smith Railway bonds, which you purchased of me, is perfectly correct. I can more fully substantiate it if necessary, to which, after verification through the telegraph office, I respond. Simply acknowledging its receipt in the following words: "Thanks for your cable confirming all my statements."

On the day I received the above cable from Mr. Caldwell a young man whom I had never before seen called at my office, representing himself as the Secretary of Mr. Caldwell. He stated that he wanted to send a cable to London, suggesting that Mr. Caldwell telegraph to the Judiciary Committee of the House his knowledge in regard to the Fort Smith bond transaction, as he knew he could, and asked me whether I would not give him the names to forward with his cable. I told him that I had my own testimony had give all the facts in the case, and that I could have nothing to do with any such matter as he proposed. I then informed him that I had received a cable from Mr. Caldwell that morning, which was quite satisfactory to me. All the statements to the effect that I either paid or guaranteed to pay any telegraph company for the cable to you or its contents are unqualifiedly false.

As soon as I saw a statement in the papers purporting to be made by Mr. Hewitt, of New York, that he had spent several days preparing interrogatories to the telegraph companies, with a view of getting information for your committee on this subject, I immediately wrote to the officers of both telegraph companies to furnish your committee with copies of any telegrams passing between Mr. Caldwell and myself. My desire has been to give to your committee the fullest information in my power in relation to all this subject, and I believe I have done so.

Very respectfully,

THOMAS A. SCOTT.

MR. BLAINE'S RELAPSE.

His Health Again Failing—Nervous Exhaustion and Malarial Poisoning the Cause.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—Mr. Blaine has not been so well since Monday evening last. Up to that time he had steadily improved from his original attack, but on Monday evening he made a brief speech to a crowd that came to serenade him from the ratification meeting. Short as the effort was, it very greatly exhausted him and he has grown weaker every day since. The two days past he has suffered very much, from exhaustion, and has been confined to his bed. Surgeon General Barnes thoroughly examined his case this evening, and finds him suffering from extreme nervous exhaustion and from severe malarial poisoning. These features of his case are complicated somewhat with threatening organic troubles, and General Barnes prescribes absolute rest for several weeks as an indispensable condition of averting very serious consequences, and he orders that the rest be taken in some invigorating air on the sea shore or mountains.

MORRILL'S SUCCESSOR.

Ex-Speaker Blaine Disposed to Accept the Vacant Senatorship.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—Ex-Speaker Blaine is disposed to accept the Senatorship. He argues that if the next House were Republican, which is probable, if he were urged as Speaker it might create dissension, for there are other aspirants. In the Senate, too, he would have the rest which he needs.

Fatal Accidents to Children.

DETROIT, Mich, June 22.—A three year old daughter of W. H. Galligan, at Ayres, Mich., was scalded to death to-day by the upsetting of a tea kettle. A deaf mute named J. P. Blake, thirteen years of age, was run over by an engine on the F. & P. R. R. at Flint, Mich., to-day. The injuries are fatal.

BEATING THE BANK.

"Raised" Paper Passed Upon the Yorkville Savings Bank—Methods of the Operator.

NEW YORK, June 22.—Some time about May 1 a man calling himself F. A. Tilden made a deposit of about $200 in the Yorkville Savings Bank, on Third avenue, Albany. He occupied a little shop a few doors from the bank and appeared to be an honest workingman. He added small sums occasionally to his little store, and very soon after said deposited a check drawn by the cashier of a Newburgh bank in his favor for $1,200. He supplemented the deposit by another cashier's draft upon another country bank for seven a larger amount, and came and went freely to and from the bank, drawing heavily upon his deposits for nearly a month. The bank sent his drafts in the way of business to the Produce Bank and one or two others received the money for them, and carried the cash to Mr. Tilden's credit.

In this way deposits were entered in his name in great part by means of these drafts to the amount of nearly $26,000, and upon this sum he had drawn as much as $18,000. By a strange laxity of business on the part of some one, no reckoning or comparing of notes occurred between the various banks until in the early part of June. Then the checks began returning unhonored from the country banks, with the statement that they were all "raised." Consternation ensued among the trustees, and they sent word to Mr. Tilden to come over and see them. Instead of doing so, however, he absconded. With the $7,000 or $8,000 of his deposits remaining in hand, the bank paid several of the checks, but refused to be responsible for the remainder.

For several days the officers of these banks have been trying to persuade or compel the repayment of the raised checks by the repayment of the raised checks by the depositor, but without success, and their counsel, Samuel B. Courtney, after consultation with the Department officials, concluded that a suit at law would prove dangerous and litigation would be more likely to serve the purpose of the banks. It was then understood that efforts would be made to secure a compromise, by which a portion of the loss should be borne by the trustees of the Yorkville Bank personally. On an examination of the bank, made on Saturday last by Examiner Reid of the Banking Department, it was shown that the bank held about seven per cent. surplus over all its liabilities. The method of Tilden's operation seem to have been to have an accomplice traveling through the country and drawing small cashier's drafts on various banks in New York to Tilden's favor, which he "raised" by chemical processes to any amount he desired.

In this city it is learned that the Yorkville Savings Bank deposited these checks in the Produce Bank, and that institution, not being a member of the Clearing House, in turn deposited them with the Continental Bank for collection. The drafts were presented to the Central National Bank, the redemption agent of the Newburg Bank in this city, and duly paid. In the regular course of business they were then returned to the Bank of Newburg, and then it was discovered that the amounts had been "raised" from $25. The Central National Bank immediately had recourse to the Continental Bank, and that institution to the Produce Bank, which fell back upon the Yorkville Savings Bank.

Inquiry of the secretary of the last named bank yesterday elicited information that the police were engaged on the case. He would give no information as to where the loss would fall, but intimated that arrangements were making to settle the matter.

THE ARMY AND THE RED MEN.

The Lively Discussion in the Senate on the Transfer to the Army.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—The Senate discussed yesterday the bill transferring the Indian Bureau to the War Department. The discussion disclosed as great a variety of opinion in the Senate as there had been in the House. Senator Windom thought the general agency system excellent. Mr. Morton had the authority of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for the statement that there never was a better set of agents than we have now. Mr. Frelinghuysen was also against the transfer. Mr. Logan opposed it, both on humanitarian grounds and because officers would commit acts to provoke war in order to secure promotion. The present statutes prevent the conferring of brevet except in times of actual war, and there are now over a hundred brevet nominations.

The... was quite a heated passage between Senator Ingalls, who is the chief advocate of the transfer, and Mr. Morrill, of Maine, who, at the time he spoke, had been confirmed as Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. Ingalls insisted that the War Department is not a slaughter house, and the officers are not all butchers. He denied that the continued tirade against the bad faith of the Anglo-Saxon with the Indians is unjustifiable, and that the American continent is not designed for the exclusive use of a few millions of savages. This Red man, he said, is exclusively brought about by the peace policy, and the Indians never had been and never would be civilized; when he becomes so he is an Indian no longer. Mr. Ingalls said that sentiment is a simple thing for those who have no Indians in their State.

Mr. Morrill made a humanitarian speech in behalf of the Indians, and rebuked Mr. Ingalls for the expression of sentiments which Mr. Morrill thought would shock the country. It may please Senator Morrill's friends to hear that his last speech as Senator was in behalf of the further civilization and christianization of the Indian. Senator Dawes, too, opposed the transfer, as it would necessarily involve a change in the peace policy, and he believed that the Indians had rights beside the rights of extinction.

Movements of Dom Pedro.

PHILADELPHIA, June 22.—The Emperor of Brazil, accompanied by the Viscount De Bom Retiero, a former Minister of Public Instruction in Brazil, and Senor Borgis, Brazilian Minister to Washington, visited the University of Pennsylvania this morning by invitation of the provost, Dr. Stille. The Emperor was met by the faculties of the Department of Arts and the Towne Scientific School, and he was shown through the building. His Majesty evinced the greatest interest in all he saw, and highly praised the management of the buildings, apparatus and method of instruction. Later in the morning the Emperor and suite, with a few friends, by invitation of Hon. Asa Packer, proceeded by special train to Bethlehem, where they will attend the commencement of the Lehigh University. The party will spend a few days in visiting the coal and iron regions of the Lehigh Valley.

District of Columbia Affairs.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—A majority of the Democrats on the Committee for the District of Columbia to-day voted in committee in favor of the report of Judge Buckner in a modified form, the Republicans and a minority of the Democrats dissenting. The latter attribute any irregularities which existed in the transaction of business to defects in the act providing a temporary government, and they, therefore, recommend a stable form of government, with proper safeguards. The committee agreed to a resolution directing the Clerk of the House to report the evidence taken by the committee to the Grand Jury, with directions to investigate criminal charges against those alleged to have received overpayment from the Board of Audit.

POLITICAL.

HAYES & WHEELER

GRAND

RATIFICATION MEETING

AT THE

Fifth Avenue (Formerly Hare's) Hotel, Liberty Street,

Tuesday Evening, June 27th,

AT 7:30 O'CLOCK.

Republicans of Pittsburgh and Allegheny are invited to turn out to ratify the nomination of

Rutherford B. Hayes for President, and Wm. A. Wheeler for Vice-President.

Able Speakers from abroad and home will deliver addresses, of which further announcement will be made hereafter.

A Brass Band will be in attendance, and the Marching Clubs are invited out.

CHAS. S. FETTERMAN,
Chairman Rep. Ex. Com.
FRANK P. CASE, Secretary. 6'5

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between Kerner, Kentz & Co., has been dissolved this day by mutual consent. All accounts of the late firm will be settled by C. Kerner, at 56 Water street.

PETER KERNER,
FRANK KUNTZ,
GEO. LIMBERT.

Pittsburgh, Pa., April 1, 1876. g74

BRUCE & NEGLEY, ATTORNEYS.

APPLICATION FOR CHARTER.

Notice is hereby given that "The Trustees of the Associate Reformed Church of the City of Pittsburgh," will make an application to the Court of Common Pleas No. 1 of Allegheny county, or a Law Judge thereof, for certain changes and amendments to their Charter of Incorporation, improving, amending and altering the same and changing their corporate name to "Second United Presbyterian Church of Pittsburgh," also making changes in the mode of electing Trustees, &c.

THOS. H. BABE, President.
ROBERT FREW, Secretary. 5'8-r

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHECKERED FRONT.

DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING,
Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield St.

JOSIAH KING....N. P. REED....GEO. W. REED.
KING, REED & CO., EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

Official Paper of Allegheny County.

TERMS FOR 1876.
DAILY GAZETTE.
POSTAGE PREPAID.

By Mail, per annum.....$8 00
By Mail, for six months.....4 00
By Mail, for three months.....2 00
By Mail, for one month.....75
By the week, payable to Agent or Carrier...15

All remittances should be made by Express or on Money Orders, and when so forwarded will be at our risk.

WEEKLY GAZETTE
POSTAGE PREPAID.

Single Subscribers.....$1 75
Clubs of Five.....1 50
Clubs of Ten.....1 40

A copy to Postmaster gratuitously to the getter up of a Club of Ten. Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.

Persons desiring to subscribe for the GAZETTE—Daily or Weekly—will, upon application, be supplied with specimen copies, free of charge.

KING, REED & CO.

FRIDAY, JUNE 23, 1876

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
RUTHERFORD B. HAYES,
OF OHIO.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM A. WHEELER,
OF NEW YORK.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 29f.

BONDS at Frankfort, new 5s, 102⅜

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 113¼.

THE Democrats adhere stubbornly to their determination to refuse to appropriate money for the current expenses of the Government, unless allowed their own way. Senator MORRILL told them very emphatically that they would be made to bear the responsibility before the country of their revolutionary conduct.

HANCOCK stock is rising, and the Democratic press are quite busily engaged just now, in singing the General's praises. As a soldier and a patriot, he is to throw his mantle over the rebels, and chant for them, songs of patriotism and loyalty. Thus they hope, by directing attention to him, to make the nation forget the record of the crew that will follow him. We have a good opinion of HANCOCK, but do not think there is enough of goodness in him, or any one else, to purify the Democracy by the early part of November next.

WILL ex Congressman MOORE just come within shooting distance of the truth, in his explanation of his course in opposing BLAINE at Cincinnati? If the anti-BLAINE men in the delegation considered themselves released from the unit rule when the four voted for BLAINE on the second ballot, why did they not say so, like honest men? On the contrary, they still insisted on the united rule to the very last, and Mr. MOORE knows it, as he followed the lead of CAMERON to the last. As soon as the general break was discovered on the last ballot, the unit rule was abandoned, but not till then. Make all the explanations you can, but don't lie about it. And while the subject is up, it might be well for Mr. MOORE to explain his subserviency to the opponents of BLAINE. Is there any post-office advertising in it?

THE message of the President in regard to the extradition treaty has created a profound impression in England, the press showing serious alarm at the idea of retribution, involved in the repudiation of the treaty. They suggest the immediate negotiation of a new treaty, going so far as to intimate that if the points contained in the law of 1870 do not cover the case, Parliament might be induced to enact a new law. It is just at this point that we will disagree, as the point at issue before us was that of recognizing the right of Parliament to interfere with treaty stipulations. This Government will never permit such an idea to be considered, and unless it is understood at the outset that the treaty is to stand, unless changed by the agreement of the two powers, it will be many a day before it will be made.

THE Philadelphia *North American*, quoting a remark of ours relative to the outlook as regards our National solvency, adds some very just and excellent remarks as to the policy that should govern in our attempts to retain our solvency: "Whether a man be in favor of protection or of free trade, he must certainly see that we cannot remain a solvent nation by plunging constantly deeper and deeper into debt, and this must occur if we take no steps to arrest the increase of our liabilities by the sheer force of compounding unpaid arrears. One might suppose it to be self-evident that the real exodus from such a slough would be found by stimulating the export trade to the greatest possible extent, and restraining the imports. But the free traders of the New York school have only one plan to stimulate the import trade to the greatest possible extent by means of a low tariff, under the pretext that thereby an ample gold revenue will be provided. There would be plausibility in this if it were not contradicted by the official statistics which show that the revenues have been highest under the most stringent protective tariff." This is the question of the immediate future. While it connects itself with the return to specie payments, the root question of all is, how to so direct the affairs of the country as to promote prosperity, so that our exports shall largely exceed our imports, thus enabling us to lessen the volume of our indebtedness, and save the immense drain for foreign interest. This issue is getting very close to us now.

THE INDIAN POLICY.

The proposal to transfer the care of the Indians from the Interior to the War Department is the subject of a letter from Hon. FELIX R. BRUNOT to WILLIAM E. DODGE, which is published in the New York *Times*. Mr. BRUNOT takes strong ground against the transfer, and urges that all the religious organizations are with him in this view. He refers to the period when the Indians were under the care of the War Department as a time when religious efforts among the Indians were not encouraged, and of but little practical benefit. For his own part, after a careful study of the subject, he is convinced that the transfer would not be to the interest either of economy, humanity, civilization, or even honesty of administration. The figures and facts presented in support of the above show that less than three-fourths of the Indians in this country are in a wild state. Aside from this, the letter hints at the cost of attempting to govern them by military over sight. "There is a mistaken impression in the public mind that wherever there is an Indian agency there is a military post, and vice versa, and hence that the soldiers, being on the ground, could perform the agency duties as well as not. There are seventy-seven Indian agencies, mostly on reservations, and of these more than fifty are from twenty to two hundred miles distant from any post or military camp. Twenty are from one hundred to two hundred or more miles distant, and at least twelve from fifty to one hundred miles off. In Oregon there are six agencies, only one of which is near a military post, and in Washington Territory there are eight agencies and two military posts, only one of which is in the vicinity of the Indians. From these facts it will be seen that the argument of economy, based upon the supposition that the army is conveniently located for the management of the Indians, is not sustained by the facts in the case. Shall we remove the military posts and camps to the reservations? or will you remove the Indians to the posts? The cost of either experiment would cause the past expenses of the Indian service to shrink into insignificance before the opening outlays of the new regime. If it is merely proposed to detach Army officers from the posts to perform the duties of agents, I reply that any one acquainted with the nature of those duties must be aware that the agent can have time for nothing else, and if there are enough superfluous officers of a proper rank who can be spared from the posts to perform them, the Army needs to be reduced. In this there would be economy."

As to the relative merits of the two systems of administration, Mr. BRUNOT is equally positive. He furnishes sworn testimony to show, that under former army administrations the Indians were demoralized, brutified, and thinned out rapidly by disease and death. On the contrary, the peace policy has steadily improved their condition. On this subject he furnishes figures that are absolutely convincing. "From the report of the Board of Indian Commissioners for 1875 I cite a few facts in proof of the success of the peace policy, and to show that to abandon it would be both folly and wickedness. In the Central Superintendency—one of the two in charge of the Society of Friends—there are about sixteen thousand Indians, comprising fifteen tribes and parts of tribes, Says the report: "In 1868 these Indians had only five schools, with 105 pupils, and in 1875 there were fifteen schools, with 836 pupils. There were no Sabbath schools; in 1875 there were fifteen. In 1868 there were no houses reported as owned and occupied by them, and in 1875 they owned and occupied 1,042 houses. In 1875 these Indians cultivated 14,409 acres of land, raised 320,500 bushels of corn, 28,632 bushels of wheat, 29,102 bushels of potatoes, cut 4,996 tons of hay, and their cattle had increased from 640 head in 1868 to 6 580 in 1875. The Indians of the Northern Superintendency, numbering 7 500, have advanced in a similar proportion; they are also under the Society of Friends. It is to be observed that the civilized tribes of the Indian Territory are not included in these figures. Yakama Indians at their agency in Washington Territory number 3,500. When their present agent went among them they lived on roots and fish, and wore skins and blankets. Three-fourths of their number now adopt the costume and habits of civilization, have good houses and church buildings, 10,000 acres of land under fence, and 4,000 acres in cultivation; 500 are members of the Methodist church, and 250 have been taught to read and write, and have some knowledge of arithmetic and geography. These cases cited are not isolated cases, they are but examples of what the peace policy has effected in many other quarters of the field." These statements seem to us to make out a strong case. President GRANT has consistently pursued what all sensible men must regard as a wise policy toward the Indians. Though it has not accomplished the absolute moral and physical renovation of the entire Indian race, it has in the face of the hostility of Indian Rings and selfish agents, worked a wonderful reformation of the habits and morals of the Indians, and limited the number of wars with them. This is tangible and real as a result. Beyond this, it is claimed that economy and general purity of administration have been secured, and the service toward them better performed than before. These are important and convincing statements.

A WORD IN SEASON.

The attempts on the part of our citizens toward seeking relief from the freight discriminations practiced against them, proceed in a spasmodic sort of way, and are not directed with the greatest wisdom or discretion. Time is spent in gathering evidence on a point that is really not in dispute. Discriminations in freight are made indisputably and certainly. And while this policy retards the prosperity and growth of our city, it is not even an open question whether it benefits the railroads which practice them. The question has been more fully and intelligently discussed by railroad men than this of charging heavy and oppressive freights, thus preventing trade along their lines realizing more than a given limit, or to concede as much as possible in freight rates, thus encouraging the growth of traffic. The New York Central railroad is understood to have pursued the latter policy, and it has grown strong by this course. It found that it could provide to meet the growing demand upon it, and its cheapness prevented the construction of competing lines. Under this policy it has become one of the strongest roads in the country. The Erie road pursued the same course, and had it been honestly managed in other particulars, it, too, might have stood clear of embarrassment to-day. The general cost of operating a railroad varies but little, whether it does a large or small business. Its general offices, shops, and expenses of various kinds, are absolutely the same. There is an increased charge for motive power, and for the actual running of extra trains; but in this much is saved, by having each train up to the capacity of the engine. Hence, it is simply a question of computation, what concessions need to be made on a given increase of business to keep the profits up to given standards.

Pittsburgh, if it were allowed to enjoy the natural advantages it possesses, has before it the most prosperous future of any city in the United States. It is the natural iron manufacturing centre of the country. With its immense coal deposits, its central position between the East and the West, and the skill and economy displayed in iron manufacture, it is possessed of advantages that have led to the belief that it might speedily have a population of a million souls. True, a decline in general demand exerts its influence upon us, as it does on all manufacturing centres; but it is the judgment of our manufacturers that if they were not oppressed with severe freight exactions, they could maintain a flourishing trade, because of the greater facilities they possess for manufacturing cheaply. But with the freight combinations against them, they lose contracts they might otherwise make. Such are some of the complaints, and they centre in one pregnant, undeniable fact, that Pittsburgh is beginning to retrograde, rather than advance, simply because her industries are discriminated against, rather than encouraged. Many hold on, in the hope of better times, who would sell out or abandon their works, were it not that they hope for changes and improvements. Let this hope be discouraged, and the decline must be very rapid.

It is regarded as entirely within bounds to say that the trade and population of this city can be increased four fold, if it has the freight advantages that are given to other cities of equal, or even less size. If this idea should be realized, the railroads centering here would naturally receive four times as much freight as they now do. On this increase of trade there would be an increase of profit, which would swell the available receipts of the company. If this is true, the policy can only be to conform freight rates, at least to the reasonable demands of business. As against this, there is but one intelligible explanation of the policy pursued that can be agreeably accepted. It is that the railway officials think that by maintaining high rates they can get as much nett, with less strain upon the working capacity of the roads than though lower rates were afforded. Also, that they have enough now to meet the current demands upon them, and need no more. This is in itself so narrow and unbusiness-like that we cannot suppose it to be entertained. This being the fact, and the only remaining theory must be, that as Pittsburgh is dependent, and has been long enduring, it will continue to endure to the end. There has been, it is true, much to encourage this supposition on the part of railroad officials. Our people have showed neither capacity nor skill for fighting. Their past and present movements have been so utterly devoid of shrewdness that they have rather served to encourage the continuation of unjust discriminations, rather than intimate the importance of making terms as speedily as possible.

It is not within our province, at the present, to direct attention to what seems to us the speediest methods of relief. So long as the community is only partially willing to assume the responsibility of an open contest, and is rather desirous that the press shall make the fight on its own account, the time has not come for successful measures. We are, as yet, struggling from a sentimental standpoint. There is an undercurrent of deep feeling on the subject, and a sense of wrong exists through the community. All this will in time result in putting the direction of affairs in other hands, and lead to a purely business consideration of the question. Congress will do nothing tangible or important; but when we fully rouse ourselves to the issue, and sentimentalism is brushed aside for practical men and measures, Pittsburgh will receive what she demands. And under the stimulating influence of just freight rates, will revive from her depression, and resume her old-time activity, so far as the changed condition of the commercial world will permit. But it is the part of true friendship for the movement to say to those having it in charge that we would not spend too much money in trying to induce Congress to fly in the face of the Constitution of the United States, as a better and more successful method can be devised.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

COMMENTING AND COMMENTARIES. Lectures addressed to the Students of the Pastor's College; together with a list of the best Biblical Commentaries and Expositions. This volume also contains Spurgeon's Lecture on "Eccentric Preachers;" also, a complete list of all of Spurgeon's Sermons published in this country, with the Scripture texts used by Rev. Charles H. Spurgeon. Published by Sheldon & Co., New York, and for sale in Pittsburgh by R. S. Davis, corner of Wood street and Fifth avenue.

This volume is a rich treasure for a minister. It is full of pith and point and gives a great deal of information concerning the leading commentaries, the characteristics of each being pretty fairly hit off. The full list of commentaries is also an interesting addition to the volume, and the lecture on "Eccentric Preachers," is one which all our good dominies could read with profit. To ministers or laymen interested in Bible study, it is one of the most valuable books of the season.

ROADSIDE POEMS, for Summer travelers. Edited by Lucy Larcom. Published by J. R. Osgood & Co., Boston, and for sale in Pittsburgh by J. R. Weldin & Co.

This is a collection of very pretty poems, comprising selections from the leading poetical writers of England and America. The subjects treated of are generally of a sylvan character, and the poems will serve admirably for whiling away an idle hour during a summer saunter.

FILE NO. 113. From the French of Emil Gaboriau. Published by Estes & Lauriat, Boston. For sale in Pittsburgh by S. A. Clarke & Co., Wood street.

This is a sparkling French story, full of surprises, and interesting throughout. The publishers announce that they have purchased the plates of "Osgood's Library of Novels" and are incorporating the series with their own—this volume in paper binding being one of their series.

BROWNSVILLE.

Nominations — Education — The Centennial Fourth.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

BROWNSVILLE, June 22, 1876.

Our citizens here were greatly disappointed and incensed at the manner in which our Pennsylvania delegation sold out, and slaughered the great commoner—the people's, if not the politicians choice for President—the Hon. James G. Blaine. But, as the nominees are good, honest, capable and true republicans, it is the duty of every lover of this great Republic, to give them their cordial support. We are glad that our people here are waking up to the great importance of education. We have two public schools here of average ability, holding a session of seven months in each year. But as the branches taught in these schools are limited by law, we have long felt the want of a higher school, where our sons and daughters could be prepared for college or business without incurring the expense of traveling and boarding from home. This felt want is now to be supplied. A new academy is to be opened here on the 4th of September next, with Rev. W. W. McLane, A. M., as principal, and Mrs. C. E. Smythe as assistant. As the Rev. Principal is pastor of the Presbyterian church, of this place, and Mrs. Smythe is a lady of culture and experience, we can recommend this new school to all persons who desire a thorough education on reasonable terms. Success to this laudable enterprise!

Our patriotism is to be publicly celebrated by an union pic-nic. Spread eagle speeches, of course, will be in order, interspersed with patriotic music, and the Sabbath-school children, the hope of the church and Nation, will bring up the rear. More anon. X.

A CONVERT TO SHAKERISM.

Deserting a Young Wife and Joining the Shakers—Strange Experience of a Minister's Daughter—Her Separation and Return to Her Husband.

Henry George, a young Albanian, in moderate circumstances, married Hattie Clapham, the young and pretty daughter of the Rev. William Clapham, of this city, two years ago. For nearly a year the couple lived happily, one child being born to them, but in April, 1875, Mrs. George began to see that there was a coldness springing up on the part of her husband. Remonstrance with him brought only renewed and increasing coldness, until, finding such a condition insupportable, Mrs. George demanded an explanation. Mr. George informed her that he had become a convert to the Shaker belief in celibacy, and felt that he was shaming God and himself by living in the married state. Repeated arguments ensued between husband and wife after this statement, but he held firmly to his opinions. Finally, he told her they must have a separation; that he must go to the Shaker community in Watervliet, a few miles above this city, and enroll himself among the faithful. To this Mrs. George for a long time objected; but at length, having consulted with her friends, she consented to a separation, without absolute divorce. George then went to Watervliet, and entered fully into the practices of the Shakers, and Mrs. George, with her child, returned to her parents.

Matters continued quiet until last fall, when George appeared at his wife's father's house, and begged forgiveness of his wife for his desertion, claiming that he had changed his views, was no longer a Shaker, and that he had only been hired by them to do certain work. She gladly forgave him, and consented to live with him again as his wife. After a few days he urged her to return with him to the Shaker village, where, he said, he had leased a house, and where she could live while he continued to work for the Community. Without hesitation she agreed to go. On arriving, she found that her husband was still in full communion with the Shakers, that no house had been leased, and that she was assigned to apartments in the house of the sisters. George told her that he had never forsaken the Shaker faith, that he was as much of that belief as ever, and that he desired her to become a convert also. On her refusal, he said that if she did not become one, she and her baby would have to go to the poor house.

Mrs. George wrote to her father recounting the circumstances, and requested his aid. He replied promptly, by visiting Watervleit, and again taking his daughter to his home. He also made a demand for some furniture which Mrs. George had taken with her, but George refused to deliver this up, claiming that it was his property, as belonging to his wife. Mr. Clapham in reply showed the deed of separation, agreeing that Mrs. George should have the furniture, but this George said had been vitiated by his subrequent cohabitation with her. Mr. Clapham appealed to the courts and a replevin writ was granted him upon which to recover the furniture, and in the hearing of which this story came out. George did not appear at the trial, and the suit went against him by default.

Mrs. George said that while the Shakers did not urge her to become a convert during her residence among them, they said they hoped her conscience would impel her to that course. During her stay they told her that her husband, if guilty of what she charged him with, should not be allowed to remain a moment in the society, but subsequently changed their minds and declared that they would keep him forever as a member of the society, notwithstanding his violation in his resumption of marital relations with her of one of the cherished rules of the society. Mrs. George is a young and prepossessing woman, and does not appear to be much heartbroken at the loss of such a husband.—*N. Y. Sun.*

THE WHITE HOUSE COUPLE.

Pen and Ink Portraits of Governor Hayes and Wife.

GOV. HAYES.

Physically the Governor is decidedly better than a fair average. He stands about five feet ten, is broad shouldered and deep chested, and, probably, weighs 190 pounds. His ample chest and shoulders are only observed by the eye that especially addresses itself to the points of art perhaps due to the grace and general symmetry of the form, for where all is harmony in this respect the effect of size is lost. Clumsy or awkwardly built giants look like giants, but giants who are handsomely formed look like men of ordinary stature. There are, however, no gigantic proportions in Governor Hayes. He is a large man whose size is disguised somewhat by symmetry and harmony of form. But the Governor's great point is his head, which will be recognized generally as a fine one when the photographs that are now appearing in the windows shall become common. The best likeness I have seen yet is a cabinet sized profile made by Elliot and Armstead; it pictures very happily the Governor's easy yet sincere air. The head is ample as to size; the forehead full, broad and round; the nose straight and large; the eye a clear blue gray; the mouth, chin and cheeks covered by somewhat intractable and grizzled mustache and short head. The hair is of the same wiry character as the beard with a light brown shading into gray. The Governor's manner is that of a cultivated gentleman. He expresses himself readily and accurately on all subjects broached in conversation, and though for evident reasons he objects to the operation of interviewing, this is not as it has been with many public men—because he has not opinions to express to which the country would listen with interest. It will be admitted by all that this gentleman, if he should ever reach the White House, will creditably fill it.

MRS. HAYES.

The ladies of the land will have no reason to regret the appearance there of Mrs. Hayes. This lady, who commands the profound respect and enthusiastic admiration of cultivated society here, will brilliantly meet all the requirements of that larger sphere. Mrs. Hayes is an uncommonly handsome woman, but is not of that type of delicate beauty that is most characteristic of our country women. She is at once a paragon in those domestic duties that are so essential a part of every American woman's life, and a leader in the more brilliant social festivities of Ohio charming capital. In the number of her ancestors the Governor's wife counts settlers at Chillicothe who came from Connecticut. Other settlers from Pennsylvania, and her father was a physician from Kentucky. Her maiden name was Webb; she is a strictly religious woman, in which the eye of fancy may find her Connecticut ancestry. A woman devoted to domestic duties, a trait characteristic of Pennsylvanians, and in her beauty, her conversational aptness, her social tact and grace, one sees a result of the dashing Kentucky blood. Mrs. Hayes, like her husband, is perfectly artless and sincere. The first thing that impresses itself upon those who meet her for the first time, is the entire absence of anything artificial in her manners and conversation. You know that she is genuine by instinct. She unites the ease and grace of the most refined society with the warm cordiality of Western life. Every person who approaches her is charmed with her conversation. She talks well upon every subject without the slightest reserve, and she possesses a magnetism which, despite Mr. Henry Ward Beecher's opinion to the contrary, is one of the most powerful attractions of human nature. You can picture the future lady of the White House presiding at a reception with a dignity and elegance to which Washington society has long been a stranger, and romping with her children in the nursery with all the freedom and delight of a devoted mother. In person Mrs. Hayes, as has been said, is unusually attractive. She is of medium height, with a graceful and well developed figure, dark hair, which she wears in simple but very becoming braids, falling low over the temples, in contrast with the more modern style of frizzing and cropping; brown and expressive eyes, regular features, a good color and a peculiarly sweet mouth and chin. Her face has much character, and expresses at once firmness and amiability. The simplicity and excellent taste of her toilet have been matters of remark among the ladies during the official life of her husband, while she has been the leader of society at the Ohio capital. She is faithful in her religious observances, and is distinguished for her numerous and judicious acts of charity, while at the same time she is always the life and soul of public entertainments in which she takes a part. In short, her friends declare their belief that her qualifications as the lady of the White House are only equalled by her husband's fitness for the duties of the high office for which he is named.

THE GRADUATING CLASS.

A Few Plain Words to Our Young Friends Flushed With College Honors.

Now approaches the season of "commencement" at our colleges, seminaries and high schools. There are busy preparations for examination and exhibition; the young heart beats fiercely with expectation, doubt or downright fear; the older heads, in the family and faculty, are counseling and planning, coaching and encouraging, and the world is waiting to take to its cold embrace a fresh armfull of "educated" young ladies and gentlemen. To the graduates themselves no doubt these last exercises will be grand and imposing, since to them this stepping into real life is a matter of grave import; in the eyes of the world it is only a common place occurrence. Though an ungracious thing to say, it is an acknowledged fact, which it were mistaken kindness to conceal, that the young people now advancing to the footlights in broadcloth and white muslin are not yet entitled to the unqualified encomiums of the human race. There will be applause and smiles and bouquets from over-partial friends; the coverted diplomas will be passed around, setting forth the attainments of the recipients in Roman superlatives, congratulations upon the completion of their education will sound in the ears of the successful performers—and that will be all. For this is only the commencement. It is the end of boyhood and girlhood, but the commencement of the hard battle of life. The parchment credentials, well-earned and deserved, do not tell of the victory, but simply of successful muster. The applause which sounds so sweet in the ears of the orator and essayist is the last they shall hear till some achievement in the field shows them worthy of wider notice and more substantial praise. Our young friends must, therefore, begin their education just where they think and call it finished. Education is not all to be had through books, though, if it were, the recent school and college graduate could lay no claim to its mystery. Contact with the world, a knowledge of men, experience in the realistic school of life, are necessary to the education of a man or woman. The exercises of the student's curriculum are beneficial so far, and only so far, as they train the mind to receive and utilize useful knowledge; the knowledge itself comes later in life, if it comes at all. The greatest danger to the graduating class is that they will overrate the work accomplished and belittle that which is to come. Let them consider the present as in reality the commencement of the struggle for knowledge, and take out congratulations on their auspicious beginning. If the course of study now finished has given them a hint of the wealth of wisdom unexplored; if, with mental appetite sharpened and intellect strengthened, they are ready for earnest work, graduating day will prove to have been a much more eventful epoch in their life than even they now regard it. Young ladies and gentlemen, school is dismissed. If you have not wholly neglected your opportunities, you are now prepared to educate yourselves for an honorable and useful part in the world. Do it!

A FATAL VELOCIPEDE RIDE.

A Beautiful Girl Hurled From a High Roof Into the Street and Killed.

The occupants at 204 West Twentieth street, New York, were startled on Saturday evening by a glimpse of a human form that passed downward before the open window, and struck with a thud on the brick pavement below. It was the body of Irene Johnson, a beautiful twelve-year old daughter of Widow Mary A. Johnson, an opposite neighbor. She had fallen from the flat roof of the adjoining two and one-half story building, and near her lay the wreck of a two-wheeled velocipede.

At the inquest scores of sympathizing neighbors bent over the casket containing the remains, and joined with the Coroner in the verdict of no one to blame. No; 204 Twentieth street is a stable, and on the flat roof of it children have been in the habit of playing. Irene, who was a general favorite with them, started for the roof, and on her way up took the velocipede left by some of the boys in the loft. Reaching the roof she carried to the highest part, and, having mounted, started down the incline. Not a word was uttered as she sped on, but the little children threw up their hands in despair, and, when she went over the edge, were so overcome by horror that they lay down upon the roof, and there remained stupified.

HOW SHE BEAT HIM.

The New York Man and the Sitting Hen.

A New York man who is spending the hot weather season with a family on Pine street, was asked by the lady of the house if he would take a hen off the nest, as it wanted to sit, and she didn't want it to.

"Certainly," said he, and immediately started out to the barn where the hens were kept, to crush out the maternal prospects of this particular one.

He went straight to the nest to lift her off, and reached out his hand for that purpose, but immediately drew back again and tucked it up under the other arm and squeezed it a little, while he drew up his lips as if about to whistle something. Then he stood there and stared at the hen, and she lifted up her head and stared back at him, winking her eyes with singular velocity.

"Get off, won't you?" said he, after a pause.

She made no response. He drew out his hand and looked at a red spot on one of the knuckles, and then put the knuckle in his mouth to cool it, looking all the while at the hen and wondering why on earth she moved so quickly. The longer he eyed her the less inclined he felt to touch her, and finally he climed up a post to a beam which ran over the nest, and working his way out till he got just above the hen, took off his hat and shook it at her and advised her to "get." But she only looked up at him one eye at a time and clucked ominously. He told her if she didn't leave he'd come down there and kick her through the barn, but immediately gave up the bloodthirsty design when he reflected that it was a dumb animal and couldn't reason like a human being.

Then he happened to think of his trousers, which were white linen, and rubbed his fingers on the beam to find them full of black dust, which led him to work his body around to look at his pants, and while making this very natural move he suddenly slipped, made a plunge to renew his hold, shrieked for help, slipped again, and then came down on top of the hen and the nest, smashing them both to the floor, upsetting a barrel, and filling the air with dust, feathers, hen noises and shrieks.

When the family reached the barn the unfortunate man, looking something like a circus poster on legs, had got on his feet, and was turning round and rubbing his head in an abstracted manner, and every time he turned an omelet on a white linen base came to view, while the hen stood up in the farthest corner on one leg, with a look of mingled astonishment and reproach upon her countenance.—*Danbury News.*

HARPER BROTHERS.

Interesting Gossip Concerning the Great Publishing Firm.

In the list of subscribers to the Centenial Celebration fund published the other day, the name of Harper & Brothers appears as "Harper Brothers & Co." In view of the fact that of the original brothers only Fletcher Harper survives, and that the firm now embraces about a dozen sons and grandsons, the newly extemporized firm name may be supposed to mean "Harper Brothers and *Cousins*." Such a title would not be more singular than are many things about this great house. The original firm of James and John Harper had no articles of copartnership. Each member drew what he liked for family expenses, and the profits of the concern were always reinvested in the business. No personal accounts were kept after the younger brothers Wesley and Fletcher were taken into the house, and the profits still go to swell the now immense capital. Fletcher, the youngest and surviving brother, used to say jocosely to his brothers that they cheated him by demanding $3,000 for his admission to the partnership. The partnership is now limited to the male members of the families, the daughters receiving dowers on marrying; thus the firm is always to remain Harper & Brothers. The surnames of the original brothers are continued with religious accuracy, so that there are several Josephs, two or three Fletchers, two or more Johns, who are distinguished in the familiar language of their own counting room by such titles as "Brooklyn Joe," (because he lives in Brooklyn), "Joe 26th," (because of his residence in Twenty-second street), "Joe Abner," the "Colonel's John," (son of Col. John Harper, so-called, to distinguish him from "Fifth Avenue Jack," since dead), and "Fletch., Jr.," and "Fletch., 2d," son and grandson of "the Major," who is never called Fletcher at all. There are several other distinctive nick-names which we do not recall. The firm have many of the characteristics of Dickens's "Cheeryble Brothers," including a veritable Uncle Timothy in the van-ler, Demarest, who does pretty much as he pleases, abuses the firm from senior to junior, whenever he feels like it, and is one of the best natured and best hearted, and most popular fellows in the world. In revenge the firm occasionally conspire to play such practical jokes on Tim as banishing him for Summer trips to Europe with $5,000 for expense, "only to get rid of him." Altogether it is a very happy commercial family.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH.

Board of Managers—Geo. A. Berry, President, John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents, A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. S. Nimick, Jas. S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Robert C. Schmertz.
Secretary and Treasurer—CHAS. G. MIBNOR.
Solicitor—JOHN H. BAILEY.

Centennial Visitors,
FROM
ALL NATIONS,
Universally use B. T.
Babbitt's Best Soap.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ADDIEL McCLURE & CO.'S
BROOM FACTORY
AND
Paper Warehouse,
NO. 309 LIBERTY STREET,
Flour Sacks and Grocer's Bags, also, Dealers in Brushes, Woodenware, &c., &c.
309 Liberty St., Head of Smithfield St.

JAMES LITTELL,
Senior Member of the Firm of
LITTELL & MECHLING,
WHOLESALE LIQUOR DEALER
NO. 237 LIBERTY AND 244 PENN STREETS.

MILLER, FORSE & CO.,
Late Miller & Ricketson,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
OLD MONONGAHELA RYE WHISKIES,
IMPORTERS OF
Fine Wines, Brandies Ales, Cigars, &c.
211 LIBERTY STREET,
678 PITTSBURGH

Enameled
WROUGHT IRON PIPE,
FOR GAS, WATER, SEWERAGE, SOIL PIPE, &c.,
MANUFACTURED BY
National Tube Works Co.,
Guaranteed against the effect of water, air or earth, singly or combined.
JAS. W. BATCHELOR, Agent,
COR. THIRD AVE. AND WOOD STREET.

JOHN M'CULLOUGH
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
Old Monongahela and Pure Rye
WHISKIES,
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC WINES AND LIQUORS,
No. 127 Liberty St.,
out of Fifth avenue, near Hare's Hotel,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Jas. Loughridge,
Buy direct from the Patentee and Sole Manufacturer,
No. 171 Smithfield Street, Pittsburgh.

1876. ESTABLISHED 23 YEARS. 1876.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 21.

FRESH STOCK, LARGE ASSORTMENT, BEST BARGAINS!

WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,

NOS. 165, 167 & 169 FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

DRESS GOODS.

At 8c, new choice Summer Plaids.
At 8½c, fine new Summer Plaids, worth 12½c.
At 10c, latest styles new Summer Plaids.
At 12½c large assortment new Summer Plaids.
At 12½c, choice line of Strip'd Alpacas.
At 15 and 18¾c, new fine Summer Plaids.
At 25c, new Cashmere and Mohair Plaids.
At 25c, all shades in Colored Cashmeres.
At 25c, Brocade Alpacas and Debeges, special bargains.
At 31, 35, 37½ and 40c, fine Brocaded Mohairs.
At 45 and 50c, Brocaded Poncee Silks and Mohairs.
At 20 to 62½c, fine Colored Alpacas and Mohairs.
At 37½c, special bargain in 8pun Silk Plaids.
At 12½ to 37½c, Brown and Navy Blue Chintzes.
At 25c, beautiful line new Cashmere Plaid Suitings.
At 25c, a line of new Plaid Debeges, worth 37½c.
At 37½c, extra bargain in All-Wool Plain and Twilled Debeges.
At 12½c, all shades in Grass Cloths.
At 18¾ to 37½c, superior finish Dress Linens.
At 50c, an extra bargain in Black Hernanis.
At 12½c to $2.50, a choice line of Black Hernanis and Grenadines.
At 25c to $2.50, Myrtle Green, Navy Blue, Plum, Medium and Seal Brown Balzarines and Grenadines.
At 50c to $1, special good value in fine Black Alpacas and Mohairs.

NEW SILKS.

At $1, new Medium and Seal Brown Silks.
At $1 12½, extra fine Silks, all the new shades, sold usually at $1.20 and $1.25.
At $1.20 and $1.25, best qualities Colored Silks.
At $1.50 and $1.75, the same quality of Colored Silks as sold here often at $2 and $2.25.
At 75, 87½, 95c and $1, new fine Black Silks.
At $1 12½, $1 20, $1.25 and $1.37½, extra good Black Silks.
At $1 50, $1 62½ and $1.75, extra bargains in Black Silks.
At $2, $2 25, $2 50, $2.75 and $3, very fine Cashmere Silks, fully one-third less than usual prices.
Also, an elegant line of Cherked and Striped Fancy Silks, and latest promenade shades in Brocaded Silks, very low.
Stock very full and attractive

SUITS.

At $2, Ladies' Plain Grass Cloth Suits.
At $4 20 and $4 75, Ladies' Braided Linen Overskirts. And a beautiful line of latest designs in Ladies' Braided and Embroidered Linen Suits, and a full assortment in all sizes for Misses—all grades at very lowest prices.
Ladies' New Suits in Alpacas, Cashmeres, Silks, Mohairs, Debeges, Poplins, Pongees, Grenadines and Hernanis, at the very lowest prices.
Ladies' Cashmere and Silk Sacques, Llama Lace Points, Sacques and Capes.

SHAWLS.

At 75 and 87½c, new Striped Shawls.
At $1.00 and $1.50, Fancy Striped Shawls, extra value.
Cashmere and Shetland Shawls
Broche and Black Thibet Shawls

UNDERWEAR.

At 37½c, Ladies' White Skirts.
At 50, 62½ and 75c, Ladies' Fine Poplin Skirts.
At 75c, Ladies' Fancy Tucked White Skirts.
Ladies' and Misses' Muslin Underwear at the very lowest prices.
Infants' Outfits, complete—all kinds.
Ladies' and Misses' Gauze Vests.
Hoop Skirts, Bustles, Paniers, &c.
Special bargains in all kinds of White Goods.
Striped and Figured Nets.
Ecru Nets for Over Dresses.

CLOTHING.

The very best possible value in Men's, Youths' and Boys' Ready-made Clothing, latest Summer styles.
Men's Summer Coats, Striped, Diagonals, Alpacas, Serges and Mohairs.
Men's Linen Dusters.
Ladies' Street and Traveling Dusters and Ulsters.
Patrons will find our prices on all grades of Boots, Shoes, Gaiters and Slippers always lower than usual prices for same, with a large variety from which to select.
Very lowest prices always.

MUSLINS.

At 4½ and 5c, Good Heavy Unbleached Sheetings.
At 6¼ and 7c, Extra Weight Unbleached Sheetings.
At 8 and 8½c, Very Heavy Brown Sheetings.
At 6¼c, Fine Soft Bleached Muslin.
At 7 and 8½c, Soft Finish Extra Fine Muslin.
At 10c, Best value ever offered in Bleached Muslin.

CALICOS, ETC.

At 5c, Best Makes of Calicos.
At 6½c, Choicest styles and best makes of Calicos; come to the new store on counter.
At 10 and 11c, New fine Heavy Cheviots.
At 12½c or 9 yards for $1, Extra Heavy Cheviot Shirtings.
At 12½c or 9 yards for $1, Heavy Bl'd Checks.
At 8½, 10 and 12½c, Special Bargains in Scotch and German Towels.
At 8½ and 10c Bleached and Brown Crashes.
At 10c, Extra Heavy Twilled Crashes
At 13 yards for $1, Yard Wide Chintzes.

TABLINGS.

At 25, 28 and 30c, Good Heavy Tablings.
At 33 and 35c, Heavy Wide Loom Linens.
At 37½c, Special bargains in Table Linens.
At 50, 56 and 62½c, All-Linen Bleached Tablings.
At 75c, Extra Fine Satin Finish Damask.
At $1 Special bargains in slightly imperfect Table Napkins.
At 75 and 87½c, Red and Buff Madder Tablings.
At $1.50, All-Linen Lap Rugs, new patterns.
At $1, Embossed Table Covers, large size.

QUILTS, ETC.

At 75c, Full size White Quilts. At 87½c, Red Bordered White Quilts.
At $1, Bates' Toilet Quilts. At $1.25, Bates' best celebrated Crochet Quilts.
At $2.50, Special bargains in Marseilles Quilts, Ticks and Checks, Irish Linens, &c., at lowest prices.
Extra good value in Carpets, Oil Cloths and Mattings.
All sizes of Ladies' and Gents' Traveling Trunks, in Wood, Leather and Zinc covered, and at much less than usual prices. Ask to see them.
Bargains on every counter.

HOSIER

DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING,
Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield St.

JOSIAH KING.....H. P. KING.....GEO. W. KING.
KING, KING & CO., EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

Official Paper of Allegheny County.

TERMS FOR 1876.
DAILY GAZETTE.
POSTAGE PREPAID.

By Mail, per year	$6 00
By Mail, for six months	3 00
By Mail, for three months	1 50
By Mail, for one month	75
By the week, payable to Agent or Carrier	15

All remittances should be made by Express or by Postal Orders, and when so forwarded will be at our risk.

WEEKLY GAZETTE.
POSTAGE PREPAID.

Single Subscription	$1 25
Clubs of Ten	1 00
Clubs of Two	1 40

A copy is furnished gratuitously to the getter up of a Club of Ten. Supplements are expected to cut no figure.

Persons desiring a Specimen for the GAZETTE—Daily or Weekly—will, upon application, be supplied with specimen copies, free of charge.

KING, KING & CO.

FRIDAY, JUNE 23, 1876

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
RUTHERFORD B. HAYES,
OF OHIO.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM A. WHEELER,
OF NEW YORK.

PHILADELPHIA Attorneys 29½.

BONDS at Frankfort, new 5s, 102¾

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 112¾.

THE Democrats adhere stubbornly to their determination to refuse to appropriate money for the current expenses of the Government, unless allowed their own way. Senator MORRILL told them very emphatically that they would be made to bear the responsibility before the country of their revolutionary conduct.

HANCOCK stock is rising, and the Democratic press are quite busily engaged just now, in singing the General's praises. As a soldier and a patriot, he is to throw his mantle over the rebels, and chant for them, songs of patriotism and loyalty. Thus they hope, by directing attention to him, to make the nation forget the record of the men that will follow him. We have a good opinion of HANCOCK, but do not think there is enough of goodness in him, or any one else, to purify the Democracy by the early part of November next.

WILL ex Congressman MOORE just come within shooting distance of the truth, in his explanation of his course in opposing BLAINE at Cincinnati? If the anti-BLAINE men in the delegation considered themselves released from the unit rule when the four voted for BLAINE on the second ballot, why did they not say so, like honest men? On the contrary, they still insisted on the united rule to the very last, and Mr. MOORE knows it, as he followed the lead of CAMERON to the last. As soon as the general break was discovered on the last ballot, the unit rule was abandoned, but not till then. Make all the explanations you can, but don't lie about it. And while the subject is up, it might be well for Mr. MOORE to explain his subserviency to the opponents of BLAINE. Is there any post-office advertising in it?

THE message of the President in regard to the extradition treaty has created a profound impression in England, the press showing serious alarm at the idea of retribution, involved in the repudiation of the treaty. They suggest the immediate negotiation of a new treaty, going so far as to intimate that if the points contained in the law of 1870 do not cover the case, Parliament might be induced to enact a new law. It is just at this point that we will disagree, as the point at issue before us was that of recognizing the right of Parliament to interfere with treaty stipulations. This Government will never permit such an idea to be considered, and unless it is understood at the outset that the treaty is to stand, unless changed by the agreement of the two powers, it will be many a day before it will be made.

THE Philadelphia *North American*, quoting a remark of ours relative to the outlook as regards our National solvency, adds some very just and excellent remarks as to the policy that should govern in our attempts to retain our solvency: "Whether a man be in favor of protection or of free trade, he must certainly see that we cannot remain a solvent nation by plunging constantly deeper and deeper into debt, and this must occur if we take no steps to arrest the increase of our liabilities by the sheer force of compounding unpaid arrears. One might suppose it to be self-evident that the real exodus from such a slough would be found by stimulating the export trade to the greatest possible extent, and restraining the imports. But the free traders of the New York school have only one plan to stimulate the import trade to the greatest possible extent by means of a low tariff, under the pretext that thereby an ample gold revenue will be provided. There would be plausibility in this if it were not contradicted by the official statistics which show that the revenues have been highest under the most stringent protective tariff." This is the question of the immediate future. While it connects itself with the return to specie payments, the root question of all is, how to so direct the affairs of the country as to promote prosperity, so that our exports shall largely exceed our imports, thus enabling us to lessen the volume of our indebtedness, and save the immense drain for foreign interest. This issue is getting very close to us now.

THE INDIAN POLICY.

The proposal to transfer the care of the Indians from the Interior to the War Department is the subject of a letter from Hon. FELIX R. BRUNOT to WILLIAM E. DODGE, which is published in the New York *Times*. Mr. BRUNOT takes strong ground against the transfer, and urges that all the religious organizations are with him in this view. He refers to the period when the Indians were under the care of the War Department as a time when religious efforts among the Indians were not encouraged, and of but little practical benefit. For his own part, after a careful study of the subject, he is convinced that the transfer would not be to the interest either of economy, humanity, civilization, or even honesty of administration. The figures and facts presented in support of the above show that less than three-fourths of the Indians in this country are in a wild state. Aside from this, the letter hints at the cost of attempting to govern them by military over sight. "There is a mistaken impression in the public mind that wherever there is an Indian agency there is a military post, and vice versa, and hence that the soldiers, being on the ground, could perform the agency duties as well as not. There are seventy-seven Indian agencies, mostly on reservations, and of these more than fifty are from twenty to two hundred miles distant from any post or military camp. Twenty are from one hundred to two hundred or more miles distant, and at least twelve from fifty to one hundred miles off. In Oregon there are six agencies, only one of which is near a military post, and in Washington Territory there are eight agencies and two military posts, only one of which is in the vicinity of the Indians. From these facts it will be seen that the argument of economy, based upon the supposition that the army is conveniently located for the management of the Indians, is not sustained by the facts in the case. Shall we remove the military posts and camps to the reservations? or will you remove the Indians to the posts? The cost of either experiment would cause the past expenses of the Indian service to shrink into insignificance before the opening outlays of the new regime. If it is merely proposed to detach Army officers from the posts to perform the duties of agents, I reply that any one acquainted with the nature of those duties must be aware that the agent can have time for nothing else, and if there are enough superfluous officers of a proper rank who can be spared from the posts to perform them, the ARMY needs to be reduced. In this there would be economy."

As to the relative merits of the two systems of administration, Mr. BRUNOT is equally positive. He furnishes sworn testimony to show, that under former army administrations the Indians were demoralized, brutified, and thinned out rapidly by disease and death. On the contrary, the peace policy has steadily improved their condition. On this subject he furnishes figures that are absolutely convincing. "From the report of the Board of Indian Commissioners for 1875 I cite a few facts in proof of the success of the peace policy, and to show that to abandon it would be both folly and wickedness. In the Central Superintendency—one of the two in charge of the Society of Friends—there are about sixteen thousand Indians, comprising fifteen tribes and parts of tribes. Says the report: 'In 1868 these Indians had only five schools, with 105 pupils, and in 1875 there were fifteen schools, with 836 pupils. There were no Sabbath schools; in 1875 there were fifteen. In 1868 there were no houses reported as owned and occupied by them, and in 1875 they owned and occupied 1,042 houses. In 1875 these Indians cultivated 14,409 acres of land, raised 330,500 bushels of corn, 28,032 bushels of wheat, 29,102 bushels of potatoes, cut 4,966 tons of hay, and their cattle had increased from 640 head in 1868 to 6 580 in 1875. The Indians of the Northern Superintendency, numbering 7 500, have advanced in a similar proportion; they are also under the Society of Friends. It is to be observed that the civilized tribes of the Indian Territory are not included in these figures. Yakama Indians at their agency in Washington Territory number 3,500. When their present agent went among them they lived on roots and fish, and wore skins and blankets. Three-fourths of their number now adopt the costume and habits of civilization, have good houses and church buildings, 10,000 acres of land under fence, and 4,000 acres in cultivation; 500 are members of the Methodist church, and 250 have been taught to read and write, and have some knowledge of arithmetic and geography. These cases cited are not isolated cases, they are but examples of what the peace policy has effected in many other quarters of the field." These statements seem to us to make out a strong case. President GRANT has consistently pursued what all sensible men must regard as a wise policy toward the Indians. Though it has not accomplished the absolute moral and physical renovation of the entire Indian race, it has in the face of the hostility of Indian Rings and selfish agents, worked a wonderful reformation of the habits and morals of the Indians, and limited the number of wars with them. This is tangible and real as a result. Beyond this, it is claimed that economy and general purity of administration have been secured, and the service toward them better performed than before. These are important and convincing statements.

A WORD IN SEASON.

The attempts on the part of our citizens toward seeking relief from the freight discriminations practiced against them, proceed in a spasmodic sort of way, and are not directed with the greatest wisdom or discretion. Time is spent in gathering evidence on a point that is really not in dispute. Discriminations in freights are made indisputably and certainly. And while this policy retards the prosperity and growth of our city, it is not even an open question whether it benefits the railroads which practice them. Manufacturing has been more fully and intelligently discussed by railroad men than this of charging heavy and oppressive freights, thus preventing trade along their lines realizing more than a given limit, or to concede as much as possible in freight rates, thus encouraging the growth of traffic. The New York Central railroad is understood to have pursued the latter policy, and it has grown strong by this course. It found that it could provide to meet the growing demand upon it, and its cheapness prevented the construction of competing lines. Under this policy it has become one of the strongest roads in the country. The Erie road pursued the same course, and had it been honestly managed in other particulars, it, too, might have stood clear of embarrassment to-day. The general cost of operating a railroad varies but little, whether it does a large or small business. Its general offices, shops, and expenses of various kinds, are absolutely the same. There is an increased charge for motive power, and for the actual running of extra trains; but in this much is saved, by having each train up to the capacity of the engine. Hence, it is simply a question of computation, what concessions need to be made on a given increase of business to keep the profits up to given standards.

Pittsburgh, if it were allowed to enjoy the natural advantages it possesses, has before it the most prosperous future of any city in the United States. It is the natural iron manufacturing centre of the country. With its immense coal deposits, its central position between the East and the West, and the skill and economy displayed in iron manufacture, it is possessed of advantages that have led to the belief that it might speedily have a population of a million souls. True, a decline in general demand exerts its influence upon us, as it does on all manufacturing centres; but it is the judgment of our manufacturers that if they were not oppressed with severe freight exactions, they could maintain a flourishing trade, because of the greater facilities they possess for manufacturing cheaply. But with the freight combinations against them, they lose contracts they might otherwise make. Such are some of the complaints, and they centre in one pregnant, undeniable fact, that Pittsburgh is beginning to retrograde, rather than advance, simply because her industries are discriminated against, rather than encouraged. Many hold on, in the hope of better times, who would sell out or abandon their works, were it not that they hope for changes and improvements. Let this hope be discouraged, and the decline must be very rapid.

It is regarded as entirely within bounds to say that the trade and population of this city can be increased four fold, if it has the freight advantages that are given to other cities of equal, or even less size. If this idea should be realized, the railroads centering here would naturally receive four times as much freight as they now do. On this increase of trade there would be an increase of profit, which would swell the available receipts of the company. If this is true, the policy can only be to conform freight rates, at least to the reasonable demands of business. As against this, there is but one intelligible explanation of the policy pursued that can be agreeably accepted. It is that the railway officials think that by maintaining high rates they can get as much nett, with less strain upon the working capacity of the roads than though lower rates were afforded. Also, that they have enough now to meet the current demands upon them, and need no more. This is in itself so narrow and unbusiness-like that we cannot suppose it to be entertained. This being the fact, and the only remaining theory must be, that as Pittsburgh is dependent, and has been long enduring, it will continue to endure to the end. There has been, it is true, much to encourage this supposition on the part of railroad officials. Our people have showed neither capacity nor skill for fighting. Their past and present movements have been so utterly devoid of shrewdness that they have rather served to encourage the continuation of unjust discriminations, rather than intimated the importance of making terms as speedily as possible.

It is not within our province, at the present, to direct attention to what seems to us the speediest methods of relief. So long as the community is only partially willing to assume the responsibility of an open contest, and is rather desirous that the press shall make the fight on its own account, the time has not come for successful measures. We are, as yet, struggling from a sentimental standpoint. There is an undercurrent of deep feeling on the subject, and a sense of wrong exists through the community. All this will in time result in putting the direction of affairs in other hands, and lead to a purely business consideration of the question. Congress will do nothing tangible or important; but when we fully rouse ourselves to the issue, and sentimentalism is brushed aside for practical men and measures, Pittsburgh will receive what she demands. And under the stimulating influence of just freight rates, will revive from her depression, and resume her old-time activity, so far as the changed condition of the commercial world will permit. But it is the part of true friendship for the movement to say to those having it in charge that we would not spend too much money in trying to induce Congress to fly in the face of the Constitution of the United States, as a better and more successful method can be devised.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

COMMENTING AND COMMENTARIES. Lectures addressed to the Students of the Pastor's College; together with a list of the best Biblical Commentaries and Expositions. This volume also contains Spurgeon's Lecture on "Eccentric Preachers;" also, a complete list of all of Spurgeon's Sermons published in this country, with the Scripture texts used by Rev. Charles H. Spurgeon. Published by Sheldon & Co., New York, and for sale in Pittsburgh by R. S. Davis, corner of Wood street and Fifth avenue.

This volume is a rich treasure for a minister. It is full of pith and point and gives a great deal of information concerning the leading commentaries, the characteristics of each being pretty fairly hit off. The full list of commentaries is also an interesting addition to the volume, and the lecture on "Eccentric Preachers," is one which all our good dominies could read with profit. To ministers or laymen interested in Bible study, it is one of the most valuable books of the season.

ROADSIDE POEMS, for Summer travelers. Edited by Lucy Larcom. Published by J. R. Osgood & Co., Boston, and for sale in Pittsburgh by J. R. Weldin & Co.

This is a collection of very pretty poems, comprising selections from the leading poetical writers of England and America. The subjects treated of are generally of a sylvan character, and the poems will serve admirably for whiling away an idle hour during a summer saunter.

FILE NO. 113. From the French of Emil Gaboriau. Published by Estes & Lauriat, Boston. For sale in Pittsburgh by S. A. Clarke & Co., Wood street.

This is a sparkling French story, full of surprises, and interesting throughout. The publishers announce that they have purchased the plates of "Osgood's Library of Novels" and are incorporating the series with their own—this volume in paper binding being one of their series.

BROWNSVILLE.

Nominations—Education — The Centennial Fourth.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

BROWNSVILLE, June 22, 1876.

Our citizens here were greatly disappointed and incensed at the manner in which our Pennsylvania delegation sold out, and slaughered the great commoner—the *people's*, if not the politicians choice for President—the Hon. James G. Blaine. But, as the nominees are good, honest, capable and true republicans, it is the duty of every lover of this great Republic, to give them their cordial support. We are glad that our people here are waking up to the great importance of education. We have two public schools here of average ability, holding a session of seven months in each year. But as the branches taught in these schools are limited by law, we have long felt the want of a higher school, where our sons and daughters could be prepared for college or business without incurring the expense of traveling and boarding from home. This we hope will be remedied. The new academy is to be opened here on the 4th of September next, with Rev. W. W. McLane, A. M., as principal, and Mrs. C. E. Smythe as assistant. As the Rev. Principal is pastor of the Presbyterian church, of this place, and Mrs. Smythe is a lady of culture and experience, we can recommend this new school to all persons who desire a thorough education on reasonable terms. Success to this laudable enterprise!

Our patriotism is to be publicly celebrated by an union pic-nic. Spread eagle speeches, of course, will be in order, interspersed with patriotic music, and the Sabbath-school children, the hope of the church and Nation, will bring up the rear. More anon.

X.

A CONVERT TO SHAKERISM.

Deserting a Young Wife and Joining the Shakers—Strange Experience of a Minister's Daughter—Her Separation and Return to Her Husband.

Henry George, a young Albanian, in moderate circumstances, married Hattie Clapham, the young and pretty daughter of the Rev. William Clapham, of this city, two years ago. For nearly a year the couple lived happily, one child being born to them, but in April, 1875, Mrs. George began to see that there was a coldness springing up on the part of her husband. Remonstrance with him brought only renewed and increasing coldness, until, finding such a condition insupportable, Mrs. George demanded an explanation. Mr. George informed her that he had become a convert to the Shaker belief in celibacy, and felt that he was shaming God and himself by living in the married state. Repeated arguments ensued between husband and wife after this statement, but he held firmly to his opinions. Finally, he told her they must have a separation; that he must go to the Shaker community in Watervliet, a few miles above this city, and enroll himself among the faithful. To this Mrs. George for a long time objected; but at length, having consulted with her friends, she consented to a separation, without absolute divorce. George then went to Watervliet, and entered fully into the practices of the Shakers, and Mrs. George, with her child, returned to her parents.

Matters continued quiet until last fall, when George appeared at his wife's father's house, and begged forgiveness of his wife for his desertion, claiming that he had changed his views, was no longer a Shaker, and that he had only been duped by them to do certain work. She gladly forgave him, and consented to live with him again as his wife. After a few days he urged her to return with him to the Shaker village, where, he said, he had leased a house, and where she could live while he continued to work for the Community. With out hesitation she agreed to go. On arriving, she found that her husband was still in full communion with the Shakers, that no house had been leased, and that she was assigned to apartments in the houses of the sisters. George told her that he had never forsaken the Shaker faith, that he was as much of that belief as ever, and that he desired her to become a convert also. On her refusal, he said that if she did not become one, she and her baby would have to go to the poor house.

Mrs. George wrote to her father, recounting the circumstances, and requested his aid. He replied promptly, by visiting Watervleit, and again taking his daughter to his home. He also made a demand for some furniture which Mrs. George had taken with her, but George refused to deliver this up, claiming that it was his property, as belonging to his wife. Mr. Clapham in reply showed the deed of separation, agreeing that Mrs. George should have the furniture, but this George said had been violated by his subsequent cohabitation with her. Mr. Clapham appealed to the courts and a replevin writ was granted him upon which to recover the furniture, and in the hearing of which this story came out. George did not appear at the trial, and the suit went against him by default.

Mrs. George said that while the Shakers did not urge her to become a convert during her residence among them, they said they hoped her conscience would impel her to that course. During her stay they told her that her husband, if guilty of what she charged him with, should not be allowed to remain a moment in the society, but subsequently changed their minds and declared that they would keep him forever as a member of the society, notwithstanding his violation in his resumption of marital relations with her of one of the cherished rules of the society. Mrs. George is a young and prepossessing woman, and does not appear to be much heartbroken at the loss of such a husband.—*N. Y. Sun.*

THE WHITE HOUSE COUPLE.

Fun and Ink Portraits of Governor Hayes and Wife.

GOV. HAYES.

Physically the Governor is decidedly better than a fair average. He stands about five feet ten, is broad shouldered and deep chested, and, probably, weighs 190 pounds. His ample chest and shoulders are only observed by the eye that especially addresses itself to the points of art perhaps due to the grace and general symmetry of the form, for where all is harmony in this respect the effect of size is lost. Clumsy or awkwardly built giants look like giants, but giants who are handsomely formed look like men of ordinary stature. There are, however, no gigantic proportions in Governor Hayes. He is a large man whose size is disguised somewhat by symmetry and harmony of form. But the Governor's great point is his head, which will be recognized generally as a fine one when the photographs that are now appearing in the windows shall become common. The best likeness I have seen yet is a cabinet sized profile made by Elliot and Armstead; it pictures very happily the Governor's easy yet sincere air. The head is ample as to size; the forehead full, broad and round; the nose straight and large; the eye a clear blue gray; the mouth, chin and cheeks covered by somewhat intractable and grizzled mustache and short head. The hair is of the same wiry character as the beard—a light brown shading into gray. The Governor's manner is that of a cultivated gentleman. He expresses himself readily and accurately on all subjects broached in conversation, and though for evident reasons he objects to the operation of interviewing, this is not as it has been with many public men—because he has not opinions to express to which the country would listen with interest. It will be admitted by all that this gentleman, if he should ever reach the White House, will creditably fill it.

MRS. HAYES.

The ladies of the land will have no reason to regret the appearance there of Mrs. Hayes. This lady, who commands the profound respect and enthusiastic admiration of cultivated society here, will brilliantly meet all the requirements of that larger sphere. Mrs. Hayes is an uncommonly handsome woman, but is not of that type of delicate beauty that is most characteristic of our country women. She is at once a paragon in those domestic duties that are so essential a part of every American woman's life, and a leader in the more brilliant social festivities of Ohio charming capital. In the number of her ancestors are Governor's and counts and settlers at Chillicothe who came from Connecticut. Other settlers from Pennsylvania, and her father was a physician from Kentucky. Her maiden name was Webb; she is a strictly religious woman, in which the eye of fancy may find her Connecticut ancestry. A woman devoted to domestic duties, a trait characteristic of Pennsylvanians, and in her beauty, her conversational aptness, her social tact and grace, one sees a result of the dashing Kentucky blood. Mrs. Hayes, like her husband, is perfectly artless and sincere. The first thing that impresses itself upon those who meet her for the first time, is the entire absence of anything artificial in her manners and conversation. You know that she is genuine by instinct. She unites the ease and grace of the most refined society with the warm cordiality of Western life. Every person who approaches her is charmed with her conversation. She talks well upon every subject without the slightest reserve, and she possesses a magnetism which, despite Mr. Henry Ward Beecher's opinion to the contrary, is one of the most powerful attractions of human nature. You can picture the future lady of the White House presiding at a reception with a dignity and elegance to which Washington society has long been a stranger, and romping with her children in the nursery with all the freedom and delight of a devoted mother. In person Mrs. Hayes, as has been said, is unusually attractive. She is of medium height, with a graceful and well developed figure, dark hair, which she wears in simple but very becoming braids, falling low over the temples, in contrast with the more modern style of frizzing and cropping; brown and expressive eyes, regular features, a good color and a peculiarly sweet mouth and chin. Her face has much character, and expresses at once firmness and amiability. The simplicity and naturalness of her toilet have been matters of remark among the ladies during the official life of her husband, while she has been the leader of society at the Ohio capital. She is faithful in her religious observances, and is distinguished for her numerous and judicious acts of charity, while at the same time she is always the life and soul of public entertainments in which she takes a part. In short, her friends declare their belief that her qualifications as the lady of the White House are only equalled by her husband's fitness for the duties of the high office for which he is named.

THE GRADUATING CLASS.

A Few Plain Words to Our Young Friends Flushed With College Honors.

Now approaches the season of "commencement" at our colleges, seminaries and high schools. There are busy preparations for examination and exhibition; the young heart beats fiercely with expectation, doubt or downright fear; the older heads, in the family and faculty, are counseling and planning, coaching and encouraging, and the world is waiting to take to its cold embrace a fresh armfull of "educated" young ladies and gentlemen. To the graduates themselves no doubt these last exercises will be grand and imposing, since to them this stepping into real life is a matter of grave import; in the eyes of the world it is only a common place occurrence. Though an ungracious thing to say, it is an acknowledged fact which it were mistaken kindness to conceal, that the young people now advancing to the footlights in broadcloth and white muslin are not yet entitled to the unqualified encomiums of the human race. There will be applause and smiles and bouquets from over-partial friends; the coverted diplomas will be passed around, setting forth the attainments of the recipients in Roman superlatives, congratulations upon the completion of their education will sound in the ears of the successful performers—and that will be all. For this is only the commencement. It is the end of boyhood and girlhood, but the commencement of the hard battle of life. The parchment credentials, well-earned and deserved, do not tell of the victory, but simply of successful muster. The applause which sounds so sweet in the ears of the orator and essayist is the last they shall hear till some achievement in the field shows them worthy of wider notice and more substantial praise. Our young friends must, therefore, begin their education just where they think and call it finished. Education is not all to be had through books, though, if it were, the recent school and college graduate could lay no claim to its mastery. Contact with the world, a knowledge of men, experience in the realistic school of life, are necessary to the education of a man or woman. The exercises of the student's curriculum are beneficial so far, and only so far, as they train the mind to receive and utilize useful knowledge; the knowledge itself comes later in life, if it comes at all. The greatest danger to the graduating class is that they will overrate the work accomplished and belittle that which is to come. Let them consider the present as in reality the commencement of the struggle for knowledge, and take out congratulations on their auspicious beginning. If the course of study now finished has given them a hint of the wealth of wisdom unexplored; if, with mental appetite sharpened and intellect strengthened, they are ready for earnest work, graduating day will prove to have been a much more eventful epoch in their life than even they now regard it. Young ladies and gentlemen, school's dismissed. If you have not wholly neglected your opportunities, you are now prepared to educate yourselves for an honorable and useful part in the world. Do it!

A FATAL VELOCIPEDE RIDE.

A Beautiful Girl Hurled From a High Roof Into the Street and Killed.

The occupants at 204 West Twentieth street, New York, were startled on Saturday evening by a glimpse of a human form that passed downward before the open window, and struck with a thud on the brick pavement below. It was the body of Irene Johnson, a beautiful twelve-year old daughter of Widow Mary A. Johnson, an opposite neighbor. She had fallen from the flat roof of the adjoining two and one-half story building, and near her lay the wreck of a two-wheeled velocipede.

At the inquest scores of sympathizing neighbors bent over the casket containing the remains, and joined with the Coroner in the verdict of no one to blame. No; 204 Twentieth street is a stable, and on the flat roof of it children have been in the habit of playing. Irene, who was a general favorite with them, started for the roof, and on her way up took the velocipede left by some of the boys in the loft. Reaching the roof she carried to the highest part, and, having mounted, started down the incline. Not a word was uttered as she sped on, but the little children threw up their hands in despair, and, when she went over the edge, were so overcome by horror that they lay down upon the roof, and there remained stupified.

HOW SHE BEAT HIM.

The New York Man and the Sitting Hen.

A New York man who is spending the hot weather season with a family on Pine street, was asked by the lady of the house if he would take a hen off the nest, as it wanted to sit, and she didn't want it to.

"Certainly," said he, and immediately started out to the barn where the hens were kept, to crush out the maternal prospects of this particular one.

He went straight to the nest to lift her off, and reached out his hand for that purpose, but immediately drew back again and tucked it up under the other arm and squeezed it a little, while he drew up his lips as if about to whistle something. Then he stood there and stared at the hen, and she lifted up her head and stared back at him, winking her eyes with singular velocity.

"Get off, won't you?" said he, after a pause.

She made no response. He drew out his hand and looked at a red spot on one of the knuckles, and then put the knuckle in his mouth to cool it, looking all the while at the hen and wondering why on earth she moved so quickly. The longer he eyed her the less inclined he felt to touch her, and finally he climed up a post to a beam which ran over the nest, and working his way out till he got just above the hen, took off his hat and shook it at her and advised her to "get!" But she only looked up at him one eye at a time and clucked ominously. He told her if she didn't leave he'd come down there and kick her through the barn, but immediately gave up the bloodthirsty design when he reflected that it was a dumb animal and couldn't reason like a human being.

Then he happened to think of his trousers, which were white linen, and rubbed his fingers on the beam to find them full of black dust, which led him to work his body around to look at his pants, and while making this very natural move he suddenly slipped, made a plunge to renew his hold, shrieked for help, slipped again, and then came down on top of the hen and the nest, smashing them both to the floor, upsetting a barrel, and filling the air with dust, feathers, hen noises and shrieks.

When the family reached the barn the unfortunate man, looking something like a circus poster on legs, had got on his feet, and was turning round and rubbing his head in an abstracted manner, and every time he turned an omelet on a white linen base came to view, while the hen stood up in the farthest corner on one leg, with a look of mingled astonishment and reproach upon her countenance.—*Danbury News.*

HARPER BROTHERS.

Interesting Gossip Concerning the Great Publishing Firm.

In the list of subscribers to the Centennial Celebration fund published the other day, the name of Harper & Brothers appears as "Harper Brothers & Co." In view of the fact that of the original brothers only Fletcher Harper survives, and that the firm now embraces about a dozen sons and grandsons, the newly extemporized firm name may be supposed to mean "Harper Brothers and *Cousins*." Such a title would not be more singular than are many things about this great house. The original firm of James and John Harper had no articles of copartnership. Each member drew what he liked for family expenses, and the profits of the concern were always reinvested in the business. No personal accounts were kept after the younger brothers Wesley and Fletcher were taken into the house, and the profits still go to swell the now immense capital. Fletcher, the youngest and surviving brother, used to say jocosely to his brothers that they cheated him by demanding $3,000 for his admission to the partnership. The partnership is now limited to the male members of the families, the daughters receiving dowers on marrying; thus the firm is always to remain Harper & Brothers. The surnames of the original brothers are continued with religious accuracy, so that there are several Josephs, two or three Fletchers, two or more Johns, who are distinguished in the familiar language of their own counting room by such titles as "Brooklyn Joe," (because he lives in Brooklyn), "Joe 22d," (because of his residence in Twenty-second street), "Joe Abner," the "Colonel's John," (son of Col. John Harper, so-called, to distinguish him from "Fifth Avenue Jack," since dead), and "Fletch., Jr.," and "Fletch., 2d," son and grandson of "the Major," who is never called Fletcher at all. There are several other distinctive nick-names which we do not recall. The firm have many of the characteristics of Dicken's "Cheeryble Brothers," including a veritable Tim Linkinwater in the cashier, Demarest, who does pretty much as he pleases, abuses the firm from senior to junior, whenever he feels like it, and is one of the best natured and best hearted, and most popular fellows in the world. In revenge the firm occasionally conspire to play such practical jokes on Tim as banishing him for Summer trips to Europe with $5,000 for expense, "only to get rid of him." Altogether it is a very happy commercial family.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH.
Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President, John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents, A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahn, G. Follansbee, Robert G. Schmertz,
Secretary and Treasurer—CHAS. G. MINOR.
Solicitor—JOHN H. BAILEY.

Centennial Visitors,
FROM
ALL NATIONS,
Universally use H. T.
Babbitt's Best Soap.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ABDIEL McCLURE & CO.'S
BROOM FACTORY
AND
Paper Warehouse,
NO. 809 LIBERTY STREET,
Flour Sacks and Grocer's Bags, also, Dealers in Brushes, Woodenware, &c., &c.
209 Liberty St., Head of Smithfield St.

JAMES LITTELL,
Senior Member of the Firm of
LITTELL & MECHLING,
WHOLESALE LIQUOR DEALER
NO. 237 LIBERTY AND 244 PENN STREETS.

MILLER, FORSE & CO.,
Late Miller & Ricketson,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
OLD MONONGAHELA RYE WHISKIES,
IMPORTERS OF
Fine Wines, Brandies, Ales, Cigars, &c.
211 LIBERTY STREET, PITTSBURGH

Enameled
WROUGHT IRON PIPE,
FOR GAS, WATER, SEWERAGE, SOIL PIPE, &c.,
MANUFACTURED BY
National Tube Works Co.,
Guaranteed against the effect of water, air or earth, singly or combined.
JAS. W. BATCHELOR, Agent,
COR. THIRD AVE. AND WOOD STREET.

JOHN M'CULLOUGH
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
Old Monongahela and Pure Rye
WHISKIES,
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC WINES AND LIQUORS,
No. 127 Liberty St.,
out of Fifth avenue, near Hare's Hotel,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

THE PATENT SPRING OSCILLATOR.

Jas. Loughridge,
Buy direct from the Patentee and Sole Manufacturer,
No. 171 Smithfield Street, Pittsburgh.

1876. ESTABLISHED 23 YEARS. 1876.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 21.

FRESH STOCK, LARGE ASSORTMENT, BEST BARGAINS!

WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,

NOS. 165, 167 & 169 FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

DRESS GOODS.
At 8c, new choice Summer Plaids.
At 8½c, fine new Summer Plaids, worth 12½c.
At 10c, latest styles new Summer Plaids.
At 12½c large assortment new Summer Plaids.
At 12½c, choice line of Striped Alpacas.
At 15 and 18¾c, new fine Summer Plaids.
At 25c, new Cashmere and Mohair Plaids.
At 25c, all shades in Colored Cashmeres.
At 25c, Brocade Alpacas and Debeges, special bargains.
At 31, 35, 37½ and 40c, fine Brocaded Mohairs.
At 45 and 50c, Brocaded Pongee Silks and Mohairs.
At 20 to 62½c, fine Colored Alpacas and Mohairs.
At 37½c, special bargain in Spun Silk Plaids.
At 12½ to 37½c, Brown and Navy Blue Chintzes.
At 25c, beautiful line new Cashmere Plaid Suitings.
At 25c, a line of new Plaid Debeges, worth 37½c.
At 37½c, extra bargain in All-Wool Plain and Twilled Debeges.
At 12½c, all shades in Grass Cloths.
At 18¾ to 37½c, superior finish Dress Linens.
At 8c, an extra bargain in Black Hernanis.
At 12½c to $2.50, a choice line of Black Hernanis and Grenadines.
At 25c to $2.50, Myrtle Green, Navy Blue, Plum, Medium and Seal Brown Balzarines and Grenadines.
At 30c to $3, special good value in fine Black Alpacas and Mohairs.

NEW SILKS.
At $1, new Medium and Seal Brown Silks.
At $1 12½, extra fine Silks, all the new shades, sold usually at $1.20 and $1.25.
At $1.20 and $1.25, best qualities Colored Silks.
At $1.50 and $1.75, the same quality of Colored Silks as sold here often at $2 and $2.25.
At 75, 87½, 95c and $1, new fine Black Silks.
At $1 12½, $1 20, $1.25 and $1.37½, extra good black silks.
At $1 50, $1 62½ and $1.75, extra bargains in Black Silks.
At $2, $2 25, $2.50, $2.75 and $3 very fine Cashmere Silks, fully one-third less than usual prices.
Also, an elegant line of Checked and Striped Fancy Silks, and latest promenade shades in Brocaded Silks, very full and attractive.
Stock very full and attractive.

JOS. HORNE & CO.,
197 and 199
PENN AVE.
HAVE JUST OPENED
A choice selection of
Linen Lap Robes,
Striped and Embroidered.
50 DOZEN
Silk Pocket Handkerchiefs,
NEW STYLES.
50 DOZEN
NETTED SILK SCARFS.
25 DOZEN
SHETLAND SHAWLS,
FROM $2.50 UP.
CHOICE NOVELTIES IN
LIGHT SHAWLS AND SHOULDER WRAPS.
LINEN AND DEBEGE
TRAVELING DUSTERS.
MISSES' LINEN DUSTERS.
LADIES' LINEN
Suits, Overskirts and Jackets.
Embroidered Lace Nett
In Ecru, Drab, Black, for Overdresses.
BLACK HERNANIS
Plain, Barred and Striped at lowest prices.
RETAIL STORES.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.
CARPETS.
OIL CLOTHS,
MATTINGS,
Window Shades,
AT LOWEST PRICES.
D. & F. S. WELTY,
115 and 117 Federal St.,
ALLEGHENY.
CARPETS.
CALDWELL'S NEW BUILDING.
CARPETS.
There are Three Reasons Why Everybody Should Buy from
M'FARLAND, COLLINS & CO.,
NO. 101 FIFTH AVENUE.
1st—Our sales room being on Second Floor, our expenses are less than any other house of the same class.
2d—We buy everything from Manufacturers, so that our customers have but one profit to pay.
3d—We sell for Cash, avoiding thereby losses by bad debts, and are offering goods at the LOWEST PRICES.
NEW
SPRING PATTERNS
JUST OPENED.
Next to U. S. Custom House and Postoffice.

PAVING.
JOSEPH MCNAUGHER.....SAM'L MCNAUGHER.
PAVING.
We are prepared to pave, repave or repair streets, side-walks and yards with stone, brick or flags, furnishing and setting curbstones at lowest prices to justify good work.
We will furnish contractors and others with curbstones, cut or rough. Orders promptly attended to. Address
McNAUGHER & CO.,
322 Federal street, Allegheny City.
Office hours 11 to 1 and 4 to 6 P. M.

ICE.
ICE! ICE!
ICE.
KEYSTONE ICE CO.,
NEGLEY BROTHERS & CUNNINGHAM.
GOOD ICE AND PLENTY OF IT.
Our customers are guaranteed a full supply during the entire season. Ice delivered by the pound, cwt., ton or car load, at lowest market rates. Send to or leave orders at offices, 109 Fourth avenue, or Beatty street, near Hiland avenue, East End. P. O. Box 404.

COAL, COKE AND LIME.
S. C. GRIER & CO.,
DEALERS IN
ANTHRACITE AND BITUMINOUS
COAL.
Railroad Yard, corner Grant avenue and Pt. W. R. R. Crossing, and River Yard, corner Robeson and Ridge streets, Allegheny City, Pa.
Prompt attention given to filling orders.

COAL! COAL! COAL!
DICKSON, STEWART & CO.,
Miners, Shippers and Dealers in
FAMILY, NUT AND BLACKSMITH
COAL.
OFFICE and Yard, 567 LIBERTY STREET.
Particular attention given to filling orders of above Coal.

CEMENT—100 BBLS. CHOICE PORTLAND Cement. For sale by
J. B. CANFIELD,
June 8, 1876. 116 Water street.

SUITS.
At $2, Ladies' Plain Grass Cloth Suits.
At $4 50 and $6 75, Ladies' Braided Linen Overskirts. And a beautiful line of latest designs in Ladies' Braided and Embroidered Linen Suits, and a full assortment in all sizes for Misses—all grades at very lowest prices.
Ladies' New Suits in Alpacas, Cashmeres, Silks, Mohairs, Debeges, Poplins, Pongees, Grenadines and Hernanis, at the very lowest

FINANCIAL.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK

Cor. Diamond and Wood Streets,

In Germania Bank Building.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, - - - - - - $200,000

D. R. DAVIDSON, President,
JOHN D. FRABER, Cashier.

Deposits received and 6 per cent. interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
FRIDAY, June 23, 1876. }

The loan market remained the same as it has been for weeks. The surplus of loanable means accumulates, and there is no perceptible improvement in the demand. The reports received by the bankers of the general condition of trade are much the same as they have been, except that retail business has improved. While the effect of this on collections and the wholesale trade is favorable, it adds nothing to the transactions of the banks except to swell the clearings. Moderate activity is reported at such of the mills as are in operation, but in all other departments of business dullness prevails. We really have entered upon our summer quiet, and will probably have more than the usual warm weather run of business. This aside, and there is nothing of special moment to mention. Yet underneath this quiescent condition, as it now exists, is a quiet, hopeful feeling that we have touched bottom, and that hereafter will be at least quiet recovery, if nothing better. We record the inspiration, and hope for its realization.

—The London *Saturday Review* thus tries to philosophize itself into the belief that there is nothing special the matter—only "a concatenation of circumstances"—but somehow its own philosophizing contradicts its premises, and finds itself a good deal befuddled with its own arguments. It says:

London is less gay because London is less rich, and that London should be so far less rich as to have begun to make its economies evident means much in the current history of the country. The wealth of the provinces it poured into London, and when London shows the pressure of dull times there can be no doubt that times are very dull throughout England. It is not that any great calamity is weighing on the country, but a number of small adverse causes have produced a large unfavorable result. We are not in the midst of a commercial crisis, and if trade is more limited it is sounder than it used to be. People are not so much ruined as hit, and the number of people who have been hit in various ways is enormous. Large losses have been sustained by the holders of foreign bonds, and many who have been accustomed to live merrily on precarious incomes have found their resources suddenly at an end. But this is an element in the general aggregate of impecuniosity the importance of which may be easily exaggerated. London is not much affected by the miseries of Turkish and Peruvian bondholders, and it is not until the home trade and home revenues are affected that economy becomes transparent. It is because steady people are suffering that London shows signs of distress.

—All sorts of efforts are made to arrest the railroad war. We do not care to lend any aid to them. The great struggle of 1875 was not destructive in its operations. Looking at the condition of the trunk lines after it we are satisfied that they did not suffer, as was feared. On the other hand, the stimulus given to the agriculture and traffic of the country and to its foreign commerce exceeded all expectations. To be satisfied of this we have only to look at the comparative tables of railroad earnings for 1874 and 1875, where it will been seen that there is a general increase and favorable reaction after the long stagnation. This resultes from the improved condition of the west after the great trade done last year under the impulse of the railroad war. New York has suffered, it is true, but the general trade of the country has not done so. The domestic export trade has bounded ahead again this year with marvellous energy, and a general business reaction has occurred in the northwest. The leading article is corn, which has at last developed its true strength to an extent that surprises all. The important fact is that the supply is unlimited and all we want is an adequate demand. We can furnish all the corn that Europe can possibly consume. But the same impetus is felt by breadstuffs and provisions generally. Cheap transportation has rendered enlarged production profitable, and the more the great trunk lines compete for the products of the interior the more do those products increase. Europe is an immense market. Let us possess ourselves of it and reap the profits.—*Philadelphia North American.*

—It has years since been discovered that there is more of oppression and extortion to fear from "concatenation" than from "monopoly." This has been fully demonstrated all over the country by competing railroad companies, which have found it more profitable to consolidate than to compete, and the public realized the result of having the cost of two or more companies to support where that of one would be sufficient. There being for the moment strong inducements for the Anglo-American and Direct Cable Companies to combine, it is natural that rumors should be current that they are doing so. In time both corporations will find it to their interest to serve the public at reasonable rates, avoiding "working arrangements" or any other form of monopoly. Owing to the amount of capital now seeking investment, these companies cannot levy high rates very long without creating new rivals.

—On Tuesday last there was a run on the New York Dry Dock Savings Institution, but it had pretty much ceased before the hour of closing. Therefore there may be no reason in the financial situation of this company for this run, such movements against "savings funds" are generally disastrous. So sensitive are they that the rumor of discredit makes its own fact. It is, therefore, most important that they should govern their business so as to command the widest possible credit.

—The Supreme Court of the United States has decided that an assignment by an insolvent debtor of his property to trustees for the equal and common benefit of all his creditors, when executed six months before proceedings in bankruptcy are taken against the debtor, is not assailable by the assignee in bankruptcy subsequently appointed, and that the latter is not entitled to the possession of the property from the trustees.

—The Treasury record shows the amount of silver issued for redemption of fractional currency to date to be $6,228,103; issued for payment on currency obligations, $3,739,417; total issues, $9,977,520; on hand in the offices of the Treasurer, Assistant Treasurers, and depositories, $5,029,645; received from United States mints, $1,290,000.

—Two or three of the leading pork packing firms of Chicago are arranging their houses preparatory to opening them for summer packing. When completed there will be about twenty-two or twenty-three houses there suitably arranged for operations during the summer.

Robinson Bros., Brokers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

Gold	112¼	5-20's 1868 coupons, 1874	
U. S. 6's 1881, coup	123½	10-40's	119⅝
" 1865	115⅞	Currency 6's	122½
" 1865 new	120¼	New 5 per cents	117⅜
" 1867	122⅝	10-40's coupons	118⅝

RAILWAYS.

N. Y. Central	103⅝	Miss. & Mississippi	16½
Erie	12⅜	Union Pacific	58
" C.	97	Toledo & Wabash	15
N. J. C. & I.	135	Harlem	135
St. Paul	42½	Adams Express	109½
do. Pref	71⅜	American Express	59½
Michigan Southern	93	U. S. Express	73
do. Central	97	W. Fargo & Co. Ex	96½
Northwestern Com.	63¼	Quicksilver	33
do. Pref	88½	Fort Wayne	102
Rock Island	104½	Hannibal & St. Jo.	13½
Cleve. & Pitts	89	Canada	44
Pacific Mail	25¾	Iron Mountain	14½
Western Union Tel.	87		

Robinson Bros. furnish the following quotations of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board:

P. R. R. (S)	52¾	Cen. Trans. (B)	47
Reading (B)	44⅞	Leh. Nav. (B)	63
Cons. of N. J. (B)	140	A. V. R. R. 1, 2 (B)	103½
Mill Creek (B)	9⅜	P. C. & St. L. 7's (B)	83
Lehigh Valley (B)	58⅜	N. Pacific bonds	none

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

The following transfers of real estate have been placed on file in the Recorder's office since our last report:

I. and J. Soeffler to Joseph Soeffler, March 6, 1876; two lots in Wilkinsburg $7,000
same to same, March 6, 1876; lot in Fifteenth ward, Pittsburgh 1,200
Samuel Hibbs to George Bradley, June 17, 1876; lot on Norton's plan, Mt. Washington 400
Rev. Houghton et ux. to Associate Reform Congregation in McKeesport, July 19, 1852; lot on Sixth street, McKeesport 300
Caroline Schimtzadt et al. to George Roesch, May 1, 1876; lot in the Seventh ward, Allegheny 950
Federal Life Insurance and Improvement Trust Company to John A. Priner, June 20, 1876; lots No. 11 to 18 inclusive in said company's plan 2,000
O'Hara township, Mt. Washington 1,000
H. Dulles et ux. to W. M. Guyton, Dec. 31, 1867; lot in Manchester, 8 th ward, Allegheny 650
James K. Crow to John H. Pardieck, July 14, 1876; lot on Washington avenue, Allegheny City 1,450
John Peter et ux. to Carolina Schimmele, July 25, 1873; lot in Seventh ward, Allegheny $225
Anton Schenzel et ux. to Henry Weinziehl, Feb. 7, 1876; lot in Eighth ward, Allegheny 700
Thomas Mellon et ux. to Dr. J. J. Marchand, June 15, 1876; undivided half interest in Liberty Hall property 16,000

NEW YORK, June 22, 1876.

Money closed easy at 2@2½; prime mercantile paper 3½@5½. The customs receipts were $277,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $51,000. The clearings were $12,000,000. Sterling was steady at 486@486¼. Gold was weak, opening at 112¾, and closing at 112¼. The borrowing rates were 1 to 3 per annum and 1-64 per diem. Governments were moderately active, with slight changes. Railroad bonds were strong. State securities were steady. The stock market at the opening where changed was ¼@⅜ per cent. lower than at the close yesterday, except Northwest and Rock Island, which were slightly higher. After on advance of ¼ per cent. in Pacific Mail, prices began to decline, and by 11 o'clock had fallen ¼@⅜ per cent., the latter New Jersey Central. The next largest decline was in Northwest preferred, 1¾ per cent. Later prices recovered ¼ to ¾ per cent., the latter New Jersey Central and Northwest preferred. The market in the last hour declined 2 per cent. for New Jersey Central and ¼@⅜ for the remainder of the list, except Northwest preferred, which advanced ¼. The most active stocks were Lake Shore, Western Union, New Jersey Central, St. Paul and Northwest. The transactions were 89,000 shares, of which 8,000 were Western Union, 11,000 Northwests, 7,000 St. Pauls, 43,000 Lake Shore, and 6,000 New Jersey Central.

Governments—United States Coupons 1881, 123½; 5-20s '65, 115½; do. new, 120½; do. '67, 122½; do. '68, 124; new 5s, 117½; 10-40s, 117½; do. coupons, 118¼; currency 6s, 123½.

State Bonds.—Tennessees old 45; do. new, 44½; Virginia new, 27; do. old, 27.

Stocks—Western Union Telegraph Company, 67; Quicksilver, 13; do preferred, 18; Pacific Mail, 25; Mariposa, 8½; do. preferred, 9; Adams Express, 109; Mariposa Express, 109½; American Express, 58½; United States Express, 73; New York Central, 103; Erie, 13½; do. preferred 18; Harlem, 136; do. preferred 133, Michigan Central, 47½; Panama, 36; Union Pacific, 58; Lake Shore, 74½; Illinois Central, 97¼; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 92½; Northwestern Common, 63½; do. preferred, 88½; C. C. C. & I., 43; New Jersey Central, 73; Rock Island, 108½; St. Paul, 41⅜; do. preferred, 71; Toledo & Wabash, 14; do. preferred, 3; Fort Wayne, 101; Terre Haute, 106; do. preferred, 14; Chicago & Alton, 102½; do. preferred, 109; Ohio & Mississippi, 16½; Delaware & Lackawanna, 106½; Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Co., 16½; Missouri Pacific, 75; Atlantic & Pacific, 24; Indiana Central, 32; Burlington & Quincy, 114½; Hannibal & St. Joseph, 13½; Central Pacific, 110½; Union, 106½; Land grant, 101½; Sinking Fund, 91½.

LONDON, June 23.—The amount of bullion in the Bank of England increased £987,000 the past week. The bullion gone into the Bank on balance to-day was £25,000. The proportion of bank reserve to liability is 55¾ per cent. Consols: money 94 5-16; account 94½; U. S. 5-20s of '65, 105¾; do 67, 107½; do 10-40s, 107½; new 6s, 106¾; New York Central, 97; Erie, 13½; preferred, 18¾.

FRANKFORT, June 22.—United States new 5s, 102¾.

PARIS, June 22.—Rentes 106f 12½c. The specie in the Bank of France increased 14,000,000 francs in the past week.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
THURSDAY June 22, 1876. }

The leading merchandise articles continue dull, and, in a general way, present no new features to which reference has not previously been made. The operations in Grain and Flour continue light, and while values are easy and in buyers favor, there has been no quotable decline for some days past, and the business herralded as appears to be considerably demoralized. The grocery trade continues dull, and the hog products are again easier. In produce circles the only feature deserving of special notice is an improvement in the market for Butter and Eggs.

The wheat crop continues to come forward freely, mostly from Baltimore, and the market is well supplied; selling at $2,50@3,50 per bbl.

ASHES—Trade continues dull, and prices are lower: Pearls, 5½@5½; Leached do., 4½@4¾; Arsenic, 8c; Nitrate Soda, 4c.

ALE—There is no change to note in prices and trade is generally reported dull, like everything else, affected by the hard times. X $8 ₱ bbl is the city and $6 to country; XX $10; India $11 half bbls in proportion.

BROOMS—There is a fair demand, but the market lacks activity, and prices are too low to admit of any further decline. Manufacturers generally complain of meagre profits at present prices.

No 1 Hurl	$1,75
No 2 Hurl	1,65
No 3 Hurl	1,50
No 4 Stalk braid	2,50
No 4 Hurl	2,75
No 5 Stalk Braid	2,75
No 5 Hurl	3,00
No 6 Hurl	3,25
No 3 carpet	3,75
No 4 carpet	4,00
No 5 carpet	4,50

BEANS—Scarcely any inquiry; about out of season, and while stocks here are small, holders are anxious to close out; quoted at 90@$1 ₱ bu.

BERRIES—The market was well supplied to-day, although the most of the offerings were a little stale. Raspberries, 10@12½c ₱ quart box for good sound fruit. Strawberries, 7@10c, as to quality and condition. Cherries, 50c@$1 ₱ stand.

BUTTER—There has been rather more inquiry during the past day or two, and the probability is that there will be an increased trade before long, and while as yet there has been no improvement in prices, there is a firmer feeling. Prime to choice solid packed, 14@16c; common to fair, 10@12½c. The eastern markets are better, and this, of course, is not without its effect here.

BROOM CORN—Dull; sales in small lots only. We quote: Choice No. 1 Hurl, 9c; No. 2 Hurl, 8c; choice green brush, 8c; tied, tipped, 7c; inside and covers, 5@6c; crooked, 4@5c.

CHEESE—Is coming forward freely, and while the general tone of the market is easier, prices remain as last quoted; prime new Ohio Factory, 8¾ @9c to the trade, and 9¾@10c in a jobbing way. Our latest eastern advices are rather unfavorable to sellers.

DRIED FRUIT—There is no improvement to note in the demand, nor is it likely that there will be until next winter, in view of the fact that there is an abundance of fresh fruits in the market already and the supply will be increased from this on. Apple's quoted nominally at 4@4½c, per lb; Peaches, at 10@11c for halves, and 14@15 for quarters.

EGGS—The market continues fairly active at the recent advance, 15@16c; best brands held firmly at outside figure.

FLOUR—The general position of the market has not varied much for several weeks, and the probability is that there will be no change in well known brands, one way or the other, until after harvest. We continue former quotations, in a jobbing way: Spring wheat flours, $6,00@6,75, the outside figure for choice Minnesotas; red winters, $6,50@7; ambers, 7,25@7,50; fancy white wheat and patent process, $8,50@9,50. Rye Flour, 4,75@5.

GROCERIES—The demand for almost everything in this line continues light, but a larger increased trade in sugars is almost certain within the next fifteen or twenty days, however, merchants report that prices are out so close that it don't pay to handle them. Coffees continues firm, and our latest advices from New York, report an increasing business. Strictly prime N. O. Molasses in light stock and held with considerable tenacity, although the inquiry is light. Syrups, Kinds of Dried Fruits, both foreign and domestic, dull and drooping.

SUGARS.	
Cut Loaf	12 a
Crushed	12 a
Granulated	11¾a
Powdered	11¾a
Standard A	10¾a
SYRUPS.	
Choice	65 a70
Prime	60 a65
MOLASSES.	
N. O. Choice	65
Fair	60
TEAS.	
Young Hyson	35a0 85
Gunpowder	45a0 90
Imperial	40a 75
COFFEES.	
Fancy Rio	23 a
Prime Rio	22
Good Rio	20 a21
Old Java	32
Laguayra	22
Santos	22
Mocha	28
Java	30
Singapore	22
Ceylon	25
Costa Rica	22
African	18
Maracaibo	22
Jamaica	22
SPICES.	
Alspice	12
Cassia	18
Cloves	30
Ginger	12
Mace	90
Nutmegs	75
Pepper	20
FISH.	
Mackerel, No. 1 shore	6,00
Mackerel, No. 2 shore	5,00
Mackerel, No. 3	4,00
Trout	3,50
Herring, scaled	15
Herring, No. 1	6
Herring, No. 2	4
Codfish	6
Pickerel	4,50
Lake Trout	5,00
White Fish	5,00
Shad	12,00
Anchovies	15
Sardines, ₱ box	16

HOPS—Notwithstanding the arrivals have been comparatively light, the market was offish yesterday; the demand was light, and then the increased offerings and consequent lower prices at Chicago, was not without its effect here in depressing the market. As compared with yesterday, there was no quotable decline, but it was owing to the very light receipts; had there have been anything like a full supply, their is little doubt but prices would have dropped 10@15c per cwt. The run for the week, as will be seen, has been considerably larger than that of the preceding week, but the most of this increase was on Friday, and from then up until Sunday, and this explains the light supply during the past two or three days. To-day, at noon, there were but very few remaining unsold, but there were a fair number reported en route, and the indications at the present writing are more favorable for a decline than an advance.

QUOTATIONS.

Philadelphia hops, 1875	6,25a6,50
Yorker, 1875	5,50a6,00
Roughs	5,00a5,50

SEED.

The market on Monday and from then up until Wednesday, was sluggish; notwithstanding the offerings were comparatively light, they were fully up to the demand, which was considerably restricted by the unfavorable reports from the eastern markets. To-day, with more favorable advices from New York and a light supply, a decidedly better feeling was developed, and all the prime heavy sheep were readily picked and at full prices. It looks at this writing as if hard pan had been reached, especially for good stock, and if the run should be as light as it has been this week, an improvement in prices is not improbable. Common sheep, however, in no event are likely to do much better as they are not wanted.

QUOTATIONS.

Prime 90a100 lbs	4,90a5,00
Good 80a85 lbs	4,60a4,75
Fair 75a80 lbs	3,50a4,10
Texans, according to quality	2,75a3,75

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
THURSDAY, June 22, 1876. }

The market for Crude was decidedly firmer, and as compared with yesterday, prices were 5a6c ₱ bbl higher; United certificates, $1,01½; outside lines, $1,02½, immediate shipment, $1,22@$1,25. Refined also strong and higher. New York, 11c bid; Philadelphia delivery, 11¾@11¾; Baltimore, 11¾@11¾; on cars here, 11¾c asked; 11 5 16 bid. Richmond about ⅛c less than Philadelphia. The towboat Park Painter started this afternoon, with a cargo for the last named point—the second this week, and it is probable a third one will be started on Saturday.

Sales of Oil Barrels at $1,05 for countries, and $1,20@1,25 for city make.

SHIPMENTS OF REFINED OIL EAST PER ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Shipper.	Bbls.
Standard Oil Co.....Warden, F. & Co...Bath	1,108
Brilliant O W.....Warden, F. & Co.....do	1,011
Total	2,119

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL VIA A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
W. Stevenson	Central o w	551
J. Bushnell	Model o w	532
J. Bushnell	Standard o w	411
G. M. Robinson	Excelsior o w	160
J. Craig	Empire o w	80
Total		1,734

THE WOOL TRADE.

New York.

There seems to be a little better feeling gaining ground in many quarters, and now and then we find dealers who talk quite cheerful on the prospect of a somewhat healthier market. Manufacturers, to be sure, are no more anxious to anticipate their wants than before, but wants are thought to be increasing and occasionally becoming somewhat pressing. Supplies in manufacturers' hands must certainly be small, and any new contracts made at once compels the purchase of material. Holders, however, have in no case allowed a good fair bid to pass by, and we can discover no indication existing to stake on the expectation that their values are likely to materially increase. Fine wools of the various grades are quiet in favor, the selections in all cases being very close, and holders of good assortments receiving the bulk of the attention from buyers, talk most confidently, while owners of poorer collections are complaining. The sale of California wools, however, cases, been temporarily withdrawn, as the value placed on them is above current bids. Fleeces are unsettled, but, as the whole owners not disposed to let them go on any full bid. About 350,000 are quoted, but the latter figure would not be insisted upon from outside customers. Pulled wools are slow and nominally unchanged. Interior advices indicate an uncertain feeling regarding the new clip, and our dealers seem inclined to fill hold off for better terms. Foreign grades of all kinds are dow and uncertain. Carpet stock is moderately active, and fine wools cannot be sold at the rates owners ask for them.—*Bulletin.*

Philadelphia.

There is a somewhat firmer feeling in the market than was noticeable last week, and manufacturers and dealers generally appear to have reached the conclusion that prices are ready at the present point, though the volume of business exhibits no special improvement. Of unwashed a moderate supply has been received, but the bulk of fine has not arrived, aside from that from the adjoining counties. About 400,000 lbs sold within the range of the following quotations:

Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia Fleece—X X and above, 34a36c; fine medium, 32@33c; medium unwashed, 31a32c; coarse unwashed, 31a32c; medium unwashed, 2 ashe. Combing—Washed fleece 34a35 ; unwashed, 30a31. New York, Michigan and Wisconsin—XX and above, 35a36c; X, 34a36c; ¾-blood, 33a35c; ½-blood, 27a28c.

The Decline in Teas.

The *Grocer*, of New York, gives the following table of prices of teas from first hands, showing the prices of chops of different grades before the war, at the time of the removal of the duty in 1872, and at the present date:

	1859.	1872.	1876.
Young Hy on, fine	48a50	70a72	38a45
Gunpowder, fine	50a52	85a90	50a55
Imperial, fine	40a45	85a95	38a45
Oolong, fine	40a45	82a85	30a35
Japan, fine	44a47	80a83	35

The *Grocer* thinks "that so far as both green and black teas are concerned, we are now running on an abnormally low level of values, and we have no occasion for doubting that the United States are in earnest when they say that unless the United States afford a better outlet their teas will be more largely made up for the European markets. There is evidently an intrinsic value for those teas, and that point line, we think, has been reached. Periods of temporary depression will occur, but conditions in prices may be developed for speculative purposes, but the existing evidence is decepitive indeed if we are to see any material or permanent decline below the present average value of China teas. With regard to Japans, the future complexion of much uncertainty; and must remain so until shippers in that country can assure us of the price at which their exports will cease."

Grain in Store in Peoria.

The following table exhibits the stock of grain in Peoria on the dates named, as reported by the Secretary of the Board of trade:

	June 10, 1876.	June 17, 1876.	June 19, 1875.
Wheat, bu	18,407	6,995	27,324
Corn, bu	123,681	110,083	140,492
Oats, bu	211,460	221,935	276,908
Rye, bu	13,274	29,786	8,279
Barley, bu	2,910	2,375	.....

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, June 22, 1876.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat fairly active and a shade higher; No. 2 Chicago spring $1,05¾ spot; $1,05¾ July; $1,03¾ August; No. 3 do $1,01¾; rejected 73¼@74½c. Corn quiet and firm; No. 2 48c spot and August; 45¾c July; rejected 41@41½c. Oats quiet at 30c spot; 29¾@29¾c July. Rye quiet and steady at 68½c. Barley firm and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork in good demand and prices a shade higher; $12 75 spot and July; $13,95@13,97½ August. Bulk meats quiet and unchanged. Lard dull; $11,02½@11,05 spot and July; $10,15 August; $11,17½ September.

WHISKY—Firm at $1,10.

On Call Board wheat was lower; $1,03¾@1,03¾ July; $1,03¾ August. Corn and Oats unchanged. Pork higher; $12,75 July; $13,12½ August. Lard higher; $11,12½@11,15 July; $11,25 August.

New York.

NEW YORK, June 22.—Flour dull and heavy; No. 2 $2,25@3; superfine western and State $3,50@4,10; common to good extra $4,20@4,85; good to choice $4,90@5,50; white wheat extra Ohio $4,75@7,00; St. Louis $5,00@5,75. Rye flour at $4,75@5,10. Corn meal heavy; western $2,65@3,10. Wheat: receipts 141,000 bush; soft lower; good to prime lower, with a somewhat unsettled market; No. 2 Milwaukee $1,16@1,17; No. 3 do $1,11@1,08; ungraded spring $1,23; No. 3 Chicago spring 95c@$1,01; No. 2 Chicago spring $1,12¾@1,13; Rye scarce; 5 to arm; State 80@82c; Canada 81@82c. Barley dull and nominal. Malt dull and unchanged. Corn unchanged; receipts 43,000 bush; exports 104,000 bush; sales 322,000 bush; western 50@51c; Ohio 52@53c; white western do 53@54c. Hay and Hops in good demand and unchanged. Coffee steady and fair cargoes 18¼@18¾c, gold; job'ng 17¾@18¾c. Sugar: demand fair and market firmer for raw; good refining 7¾@8c; prime 8¼@8¾c. Rice and Molasses firm. Petroleum dull; crude 8½c; refined 15c; cases 18@21c; naphtha 9@9½c. Turpentine steady at 30c. Rosins dull and heavy. Eggs 14¾@15c. Pork dull at $13,25@13,50. Beef: long clear western 10¾@10¾c; city 10¾@ 11c. Lard dull; prime steam 11 5 16@11¾c; kettle $11,35@11,40. Butter: firm for choice; others heavy; western new 13@21c. Cheese unchanged. Whisky quiet at $1,15¾.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, June 22.—Flour in small demand; extra $4,75@5,50; Minnesota family $5,25@6,00. Wheat dull; No. 2 spring $1,02¾@1,04; Pennsylvania red $1,37; amber $1,45@1,48; white $1,47@1,54. Rye 78@80c. Corn quiet; yellow 56¾ @56c; mixed 54c. Oats quiet; white 31@34c; mixed 30@32c. Whisky western $1,13. Cloverseed unchanged. Petroleum firm; crude 10¼c; refined 14@14¼c. Butter quiet; New York and Bradford county extra 22¾@23c; firsts 20@22c; western extra 18@20c; firsts 16@17c. Cheese firm; fancy 10¾@ 11¾c. Eggs quiet at 17@18c.

Foreign.

ANTWERP, June 22.—Refined petroleum 28f. LIVERPOOL, June 22.—Cotton firm at 6 2-16@ 6 5-16d; sales of 12,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export, and 1,500 bales American. California white wheat average 9s 9d@ 10s 1d; Club 10s 1d@10s 6d; red western spring 9s 2d@9s 4d; red winter 9s 5d@9s 10d. Corn 23s 3d@23s. Barley 33s. Peas 36s@36s. Cloverseed 50s@55s. Pork 72s 6d. Cheese 51s. Refined petroleum 10½@ 11d; spirits 8d.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, June 22.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet; No. 2 white Wabash $1,28; No. 2 white Michigan $1,28; No. 2 $1,14; amber Michigan $1,12½; extra white Michigan $1,30; No. 2 amber $1,25; rejected $1,20. Corn firm; high mixed better June 32½c; seller July and Aug. 51¼c; low mixed sold at 49c, no offered; no grade 46¾c; damaged 37c. Oats firmer; No. 2 32¾c; rejected 28c.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, June 22.—Cotton unchanged. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat quiet; No. 2 fall $1,42 bid cash; sales at $1,24@1,24¾ July; No. 3 do $1,10 asked. Corn a shade higher; No. 2 mixed 43 @43½c cash; 43c June. Oats dull; No. 2 mixed 31¾c cash. Rye lower to sell; 63½c bid. Whisky wanted at $1,12. Pork lower to sell; $13,50 asked; $13,25 bid. Lard unchanged. Dry salt meats nominally lower; 7½, 10¾@10¾c asked. Bacon dull; 9½, 11¼, 11¾@11¾c.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, June 22.—Cotton quiet at 11¾c. Flour firm. Wheat quiet at $1,02@$1,15. Corn quiet at 46@48c. Oats firmer; No. 1 mixed 32c; No. 2 white 33@33½c. Pork easier at $13,75. Lard dull; loose $11,00; packed $11,25. Bulk meats quiet and unchanged. Bacon dull at 8¾, 10¾, 11¼@11¾c. Whisky quiet at $1,09. Butter dull and unchanged.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, June 22. — Flour quiet and steady. Wheat opened quiet; No. 1 92½c; No. 2 spring 86@87c. Oats firm; No. 2 white 26½c. Rye quiet; No. 1 72½@73c. Barley nominally steady; No. 2 spring 72c; No. 3 do 67c.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, June 22.—Cotton dull at 11¾c. Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat quiet at 90@ $1,06 cash; $1,06 firm all day. Oats firm at 32c. Rye quiet and unchanged. Provisions firm and unchanged. Whisky quiet; $1,10.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, June 22.—Corn quiet; mixed 60c; white firmer at 62c; yellow 68c. Oats firm at 36c. Whisky firm at $1,13. Coffee firm at 15½@ 18½c. Others unchanged.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, June 22.—Petroleum firm and strong; standard white 110 test 11¾c; prime white 100 test 12½c, car lots.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, June 22.—Corn steady at 58c. Wheat dull; No. 1 Milwaukee Club $1,25½; No. 1 white Michigan held at $1,30.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, June 22.—Cotton quiet at 11@11¼c; sales of 731 bales; receipts 72 bales; shipments 177 bales. Others unchanged.

Boston.

BOSTON, June 22.—Flour unchanged. Corn firm; mixed and spot 60@61c. Oats unchanged.

Live Stock.

NEW YORK, June 22.—Beeves: receipts 1,903 head, making 5,400 for three days, against 5,400 same time last week; quality fair generally; demand moderate and rather slow; sales at 7½@10½c for dressed and 5¾@7¾c for Texas; Kansas and Colorado steers 6@7c to dress 60 lbs; very fine steers averaging upwards of 1,500 lbs could not be sold for more than 10½c; 4 carloads Cherokee cattle from Kansas sold at auction; no sheep; receipts 2,190 head, making 7,250 for three days, against 8,720 same time last week; good sheep firm; lambs a shade easier; sheep 4½@6½c; lambs 6@8c. Calves dull; receipts 1,770 head, making 10,270 for three days, against 7,980 same time last week; prices offered alive.

ALBANY, June 22.—Cattle: market opened active, and prices showed an advance of 10@15c on the hundred lbs; receipts light; offerings of fair to desirable arrives from New York, prices rended to those of last week; receipts 350 cars, against 541 last week; the highest prices realized was $5,75@6,00 selected, and $5,50 for full herds. Sheep and lambs: receipts 35 cars, against 49 last week; common to fair $4@4,50; fat and good $4,75@5; good to extra $5@5,75; lambs advanced 50c@$1; common to fair 6@6½c; fair to good 6¾@7c; extra 8@c. Hogs: receipts 7,000 head; shipments 4,000 head; market quiet but steady and firm; native butchers sold at $5@5 25; through Texans $4,40@4,50. Corn quiet; yellow 56¾ @56c; mixed 54c. Oats quiet; white 33@34c; mixed 30@32c. Whisky: western $1,13. Cloverseed unchanged. Petroleum firm; crude 10¼c; refined 14@14¼c. Butter quiet; New York and Bradford county extra 22¾@23c; firsts 20@22c; western extra 18@20c; firsts 16@17c. Cheese firm; fancy 10¾@ 11¾c. Eggs quiet at 17@18c.

Foreign.

ANTWERP, June 22.—Refined petroleum 28f. LIVERPOOL, June 22.—Cotton firm at 6 2-16@ 6 5-16d; sales of 12,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export, and 1,500 bales American. California white wheat average 9s 9d@ 10s 1d; Club 10s 1d@10s 6d; red western spring 9s 2d@9s 4d; red winter 9s 5d@9s 10d. Corn 23s 3d@23s. Barley 33s. Peas 36s@36s. Cloverseed 50s@55s. Pork 72s 6d. Cheese 51s. Refined petroleum 10½@ 11d; spirits 8d.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, June 22.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet; No. 2 white Wabash $1,28; No. 2 white Michigan $1,28; No. 2 $1,14; amber Michigan $1,12½; extra white Michigan $1,30; No. 2 amber $1,25; rejected $1,20. Corn firm; high mixed better June 32½c; seller July and Aug. 51¼c; low mixed sold at 49c, no offered; no grade 46¾c; damaged 37c. Oats firmer; No. 2 32¾c; rejected 28c.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, June 22.—Cotton unchanged. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat quiet; No. 2 fall $1,42 bid cash; sales at $1,24@1,24¾ July; No. 3 do $1,10 asked. Corn a shade higher; No. 2 mixed 43 @43½c cash; 43c June. Oats dull; No. 2 mixed 31¾c cash. Rye lower to sell; 63½c bid. Whisky wanted at $1,12. Pork lower to sell; $13,50 asked; $13,25 bid. Lard unchanged. Dry salt meats nominally lower; 7½, 10¾@10¾c asked. Bacon dull; 9½, 11¼, 11¾@11¾c.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, June 22.—Cotton quiet at 11¾c. Flour firm. Wheat quiet at $1,02@$1,15. Corn quiet at 46@48c. Oats firmer; No. 1 mixed 32c; No. 2 white 33@33½c. Pork easier at $13,75. Lard dull; loose $11,00; packed $11,25. Bulk meats quiet and unchanged. Bacon dull at 8¾, 10¾, 11¼@11¾c. Whisky quiet at $1,09. Butter dull and unchanged.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, June 22. — Flour quiet and steady. Wheat opened quiet; No. 1 92½c; No. 2 spring 86@87c. Oats firm; No. 2 white 26½c. Rye quiet; No. 1 72½@73c. Barley nominally steady; No. 2 spring 72c; No. 3 do 67c.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, June 22.—Cotton dull at 11¾c. Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat quiet at 90@ $1,06 cash; $1,06 firm all day. Oats firm at 32c. Rye quiet and unchanged. Provisions firm and unchanged. Whisky quiet; $1,10.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, June 22.—Corn quiet; mixed 60c; white firmer at 62c; yellow 68c. Oats firm at 36c. Whisky firm at $1,13. Coffee firm at 15½@ 18½c. Others unchanged.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, June 22.—Petroleum firm and strong; standard white 110 test 11¾c; prime white 100 test 12½c, car lots.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, June 22.—Corn steady at 58c. Wheat dull; No. 1 Milwaukee Club $1,25½; No. 1 white Michigan held at $1,30.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, June 22.—Cotton quiet at 11@11¼c; sales of 731 bales; receipts 72 bales; shipments 177 bales. Others unchanged.

Boston.

BOSTON, June 22.—Flour unchanged. Corn firm; mixed and spot 60@61c. Oats unchanged.

Live Stock.

NEW YORK, June 22.—Beeves: receipts 1,903 head, making 5,400 for three days, against 5,400 same time last week; quality fair generally; demand moderate and rather slow; sales at 7½@10½c for dressed and 5¾@7¾c for Texas; Kansas and Colorado steers 6@7c to dress 60 lbs; very fine steers averaging upwards of 1,500 lbs could not be sold for more

FINANCIAL.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK

Cor. Diamond and Wood Streets,

In Germania Bank Building.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, - - - - - - $200,000

D. R. DAVIDSON, President.
JOHN D. FRAZER, Cashier.

Deposits received and 6 per cent. interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular att ention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } FRIDAY, June 23, 1876. }

The local market remained the same as it has been for weeks. The surplus of loanable means accumulates, and there is no perceptible improvement in the demand. The reports received by the bankers of the general condition of trade are much the same as they have been, except that retail business has improved. While the effect of this on collections and the wholesale trade is favorable, it adds nothing to the transactions of the banks except to swell the clearings. Moderate activity is reported at such of the mills as are in operation, but in all other departments of business dullness prevails. We really have entered upon our summer quiet, and will probably have more than the usual warm weather run of business. This aside, and there is nothing of special moment to mention. Yet underneath this quiescent condition, as it now exists, is a quiet, hopeful feeling that we have touched bottom, and that hereafter will be at least quiet recovery, if nothing better. We record the inspiration, and hope for its realization.

—The London *Saturday Review* thus tries to philosophize itself into the belief that there is nothing special the matter—only "a concatenation of circumstances"—but somehow its own philosophizing contradicts its premises, and finds itself a good deal befuddled with its own arguments. It says:

London is less gay because London is less rich, and that London should be so far less rich as to have begun to make its economies evident means much in the current history of the country. The wealth of the provinces it poured into London, and when London shows the pressure of dull times there can be no doubt that the times are very dull throughout England. It is not that any great calamity is weighing on the country, but a number of small adverse causes have produced a large unfavorable result. We are not in the midst of a commercial crisis, and if trade is more limited it is sounder than it used to be. People are not so much ruined as hit, and the number of people who have both bit in various ways is enormous. Large losses have been sustained by the holders of foreign bonds, and many who have been accustomed to live merrily on precarious incomes have found their resources lowered by an end. But this is an element in the general aggregate of impecuniosity the importance of which may be easily exaggerated. London is not much affected by the miseries of Turkish and Peruvian bondholders, and it is not until the home trade and home revenues are affected that the economy becomes transparent. It is because steady people are suffering that London shows signs of distress.

—All sorts of efforts are made to arrest the railroad war. We do not care to lend any aid to them. The great struggle of 1875 was not destructive in its operations. Looking at the condition of the trunk lines after it we are satisfied that they did not suffer, as was feared. On the other hand, the impulse given to the agriculture and traffic of the country and to foreign commerce exceeded all expectations. To be satisfied of this we have only to look at the comparative tables of railroad earnings for 1874 and 1875, where it will been seen that there is a steady increase and favorable reaction after the long stagnation. This results from the improved condition of the west after the great trade done last year under the impulse of the railroad war. New York has suffered, it is true, but the general trade of the country has not done so. The domestic export trade has bounded ahead again this year with marvellous energy, and a general business reaction has occurred in the northwest. The leading article is corn, which has at last developed its true strength to an extent that surprises all. The important fact is that the supply is unlimited and all we want is an adequate demand. We can furnish all the corn that Europe can possibly consume. But the same impetus is felt by breadstuffs and provisions generally. Cheaper transportation has rendered enlarged production profitable, and the more the great trunk lines compete for the products of the interior the more do those products increase. Europe is an immense market, let us only furnish the means of it and reap the profit.—*Philadelphia North American.*

—It has years since been discovered that there is more of oppression and extortion to fear from "consolidation" than from "monopoly." This has been fully demonstrated all over this country by competing railroad companies, which have found it more profitable to consolidate than to compete, and the public realized the result of having the cost of two or more companies to support where that of one would be sufficient. There being for the moment strong inducements for the Anglo-American and Direct Cable Companies to combine, it is natural that rumors should be current that they are doing so. In time both corporations will find it to their interest to serve the public at reasonable rates, avoiding "working arrangements" or any other form of monopoly. Owing to the amount of capital now seeking investment, these companies cannot levy high rates very long without creating new rivals.

—On Tuesday last there was a run on the New York Dry Dock Savings Institution, but it had pretty much ceased before the hour of closing. Though there may be no reason in the financial situation of this company for this run, such movements against "savings funds" are generally disastrous. So sensitive are they that the rumor of discredit makes its own fact. It is, therefore, most important that they should govern their business so as to command the widest possible credit.

—The Supreme Court of the United States has decided that an assignment by an insolvent debtor of his property to trustees for the equal and common benefit of all his creditors, when executed six months before proceedings in bankruptcy are taken against the debtor, is not assailable by the assignee in bankruptcy subsequently appointed, and that the latter is not entitled to the possession of the property from the trustees.

—The Treasury record shows the amount of silver issued for redemption of fractional currency to date to be $6,338,163; issued for payment on currency obligations, $5,739,417; total issues, $9,977,520; on hand in the offices of the Treasurer, Assistant Treasurers, and depositories, $5,029,643; in transit from United States mints, $1,190,000.

—Two or three of the leading pork packing firms of Chicago are arranging their houses preparatory to opening their winter or summer packing. When completed there will be about twenty-two or twenty-three houses there suitably arranged for operations during the summer.

Robinson Bros., Brokers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

Gold	112¾	5-20's 1865 - coupons	124¼
U. S. 6's 1881, coup	123½	10-40's	119⅝
" 1865	118⅞	Currency 6's	123¾
" 1865 new	119⅛	New Issue	117⅜
20's 1867	122¾	10-40's coupons	118⅝
RAILWAYS.			
N. Y. Central	124⅝	Mississippi	16⅝
Erie	13¼	Union Pacific	58
" C. & R.	97	Toledo & Wabash	13½
C. & I. C.	23¾	Wabash Preferred	35
St. Paul	42½	Adams Express	109¼
" Pref.	71⅞	American Express	59½
Michigan Southern	85¾	U. S. Express	75½
Ohio. Central	47	W. Fargo & Co. Ex	96⅞
Northwestern Com.	42¾	Quicksilver	10
" Pref.	69¾	Fort Wayne	102
Rock Island	108⅝	Handibal & St. Jo.	13½
Nevada	1	Panama	140
Pacific Mail	23¾	Iron Mountain	—
Western Union Tel.	67		

Robinson Bros. furnish the following quotations of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board:

P. R. R. (S)	52¾	Cen. Trans. (B)	47
Reading (S)	44⅞	Empire do. (S)	—
L. Cos. of N. J. (S)	140	A. Y. R. R. 7.3(B)	101⅛
Hill Creek (B)	28	C. & St. L. 7's (B)	83
Lehigh Valley (S)	56¾	M. Pacific bonds	none

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

The following transfers of real estate have been placed on file in the Recorder's office since our last report:

J. and J. Soeffer to Joseph Soeffer, March 6, 1876; two lots in Whitehall township $7,000
Same to Same, March 6, 1876; lot in Fifteenth ward, Pittsburgh $1,200
Samuel Hibbs to George Bradley, June 17, 1876; lot on Morton's plan, Mt. Washington $400
W. Houghton et ux. to Arvesian Reform Congregation in McKeesport, July 19, 1852; lot on Sixth street, McKeesport $300
Caroline Schimmelpfennig et al., to George Rosch, May 4, 1876; lot in the Seventh ward, Allegheny $600
Fidelity Life Insurance and Improvement Trust Company to John Harlen, June 20, 1876; lots No. 11 to 18 inclusive in said company's plan, O'Hara township $2,500
W. H. Dulles et ux. to W. M. Guyton, Dec. 31, 1867; lot in Manchester, 8th ward, Allegheny $250
James K. Crow to John H. Pardieck, July 14, 1870; lot on Washington avenue, Allegheny City, ... $1,450
John Feier et ux. to Carolina Schimmele, July 28, 1873; lot in Seventh ward, Allegheny $225
Anton Schenkel et ux. to Henry Weinziehl, Feb. 7, 1876; lot in Eighth ward, Allegheny $750
Thomas Mellon et ux. to Dr. J. J. Marchand, June 15, 1876; undivided half interest in Liberty Hall property $6,000

NEW YORK, June 22, 1876.

Money closed easy at 2@2½; prime mercantile paper 3½@5½. The customs receipts were $277,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $51,000. The clearings were $12,000,000. Sterling was steady at 486¾@489¾. Gold was weak, opening at 112¾, and closing at 112¾. The borrowing rates were 1 to 3 per annum and 1-64 per diem. Governments were moderately active, with slight changes. Railroad bonds were strong. State securities were steady. The stock market at the opening here changed was ½@¾ per cent. lower than at the close yesterday, except Northwest and Rock Island, which were slightly higher. After on advance of ¼ per cent. in Pacific Mail, prices began to decline, and by 11 o'clock had fallen ½@3 per cent., the latter New Jersey Central. The next largest decline was in Northwest preferred, 1¾ per cent. Later prices recovered ½ to 2 per cent., the latter New Jersey Central and Northwest preferred. The market in the last hour declined 2 per cent. for New Jersey Central and ½@¾ for the remainder of the list, except Northwest preferred, which advanced ½. The most active stocks were Lake Shore, Western Union, New Jersey Central, St. Paul and Northwest. The transactions were 89,000 shares, of which 8,000 were Western Union, 11,000 Northwests, 7,000 St. Pauls, 43,000 Lake Shore, and 6,000 New Jersey Central.

Governments—United States Coupons 1881, 123¾; 5-20s '65, 115½; do. new, 120½; do. '67, 122½; do. '68, 124; new 5s, 117½; 10-40s, 117½; do. coupons, 118½; currency 6s, 126½.

State Bonds.—Tennessees old 45; do. new, 44½; Virginia new, 27; do. old, 27. *Stocks.*—Western Union Telegraph Company, 67; Quicksilver, 13; do preferred, 18; Pacific Mail, 25; Mariposa, 8½; do. preferred, 9; Adams Express, 109; Fargo Express, 90½; American Express, 58½; United States Express, 73; New York Central, 125; Erie, 13¾; do. preferred 18; Harlem, 136; do. preferred 133, Michigan Central, 47½; Panama, 36; Union Pacific, 58; Lake Shore, 84½; Illinois Central, 97½; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 92½; Northwestern common, 42½; do. preferred, 69¾; C. C. C. & I., 43; New Jersey Central, 73; Rock Island, 108½; St. Paul, 41½; do. preferred, 71; Toledo & Wabash, 13½; do. preferred, 35; Fort Wayne, 101; Terre Haute, 106; do. preferred, 14; Chicago & Alton, 102½; do. preferred, 109; Ohio & Mississippi, 16½; Delaware & Lackawanna, 106½; Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Co., 16¼; Missouri Pacific, 74; Atlantic & Pacific, 58; Indiana Central, 32; Burlington & Quincy, 114¾; Hannibal & St. Joseph, 13½; Central Pacific, 110¾; Union, 106½; Land grant, 101½; Sinking Fund, 91¾.

LONDON, June 22.—The amount of bullion in the Bank of England increased £987,000 the past week. The bullion gone into the Bank on balance to-day was £25,000. The proportion of bank reserve to liability is 55¾ per cent. Consols: money 94 5-16; account 94½; U. S. 5-20s of '65, 105½; do 67, 108¾; 10-40s, 107½; new 5s, 106½; New York Central, 97; Erie, 13½; preferred, 18¾.

FRANKFORT, June 22.—United States new 5s, 102¾.

PARIS, June 22.—Rentes 109f 12½c. The specie in the Bank of France increased 14,000,000 francs in the past week.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } THURSDAY, June 22, 1876. }

The leading merchandise markets continue dull, and, in a general way, present no new features to which reference has not previously been made. The speculation in Grain and Flour continue light, and while values are easy and in buyers favor, there has been no quotable decline for some days past. The Grain business hereabouts appears to be considerably demoralized. The grocery trade continues dull, although the hog products are again easier, in produce circles the only feature deserving of special notice is an improvement in the market for Butter and Eggs.

ASHES—Trade continues dull, and prices lower: Common Soda, 2¾@3c; Refined do., 3¾@4c; Arsenic, 5c; Nitrate Soda, 6c.

ALE—There is no change to note in prices and trade is generally reported dull, like everything else, affected by the hard times. X ₿ ₿bl to the city and ₿ to country; XX ₿10; India ₿11. half barrels in proportion.

BROOMS—There is a fair demand, but the market lacks activity, and prices are too low to admit of any further decline. Manufacturers generally complain of meagre profits at present prices.

No 1 Hurl	$1.75
No 2 Hurl	1.50
No 3 Hurl	2.00
No 4 Stalk Hurl	2.25
No 4 Hurl	2.75
No 5 Stalk Braid	2.75
No 5 Hurl	3.00
No 6 Hurl	3.25
No 3 carpet	3.50
No 4 carpet	3.75
No 5 carpet	4.00

BUCKWHEATS—Scarcely any inquiry; about out of season, and while stocks here are small, holders are anxious to close out; quoted at 90@$ ₿ bu.

BERRIES—The market was well supplied to-day, although the most of the offerings were a little stale. Raspberries, 12½c quart for good to sound fruit. Strawberries, 7@10c, as to quality and condition. Cherries, $3@5.50 ₿ stand.

BUTTER—There has been rather more inquiry during the past day or two, and the probability is that there will be an increased trade before long, and while as yet there has been no improvement in prices, there is a firmer feeling. Prime to choice solid packed, 14@16c; common to fair, 10@12½c. The eastern markets are better, and this, of course, is felt without its effect here.

BROOM CORN—Dull; sales in small lots only. We quote: Choice No. 1 Hurl, 9c; No. 2 Hurl, 8c; choice green brush, 8c; red tipped, 7c; tinides and covers, 3@5c; crooked, 2½c.

CHEESE—Is coming forward freely, and while the general tone of the market is easier, prices remain as last quoted; prime new Ohio Factory, 8½ @9c to the trade, and 9¼@10c in a jobbing way. Our latest eastern advices are rather unfavorable to shippers.

DRIED FRUIT—There is no improvement to note in the demand, nor is it likely that there will be until next winter, in view of the fact that there is an abundance of fresh fruits in the market already and the supply will be increased from this on. Apples quoted nominally at 8½@9c per lb; Peaches, at 10½@11 for halves, and 14@15 for pealed.

EGGS—The market continues fairly active at the recent advance, 13@16c; best brands held firmly at outside figure.

FLOUR—The general position of the market has not varied much for several weeks, and the probability is that there will be no change in well known brands, one way or the other, until after harvest. We continue former quotations, in a jobbing way: Spring wheat flours, $6.00@6.75, the outside figure for choice Minnesotas; red winters, $6.50@7; ambers, $7.25@7.50; fancy white wheat and patent process, $8.50@9.50. Rye Flour, 4.75@5.

GROCERIES—The demand for almost everything in this line continues light, but a large increased trade in Sugars is almost certain within the next week or two; however, merchants report that prices are so close that it don't pay to handle them. Coffees continues firm, and our latest advices from New York, report an increasing business. Strictly prime N. O. Molasses in light stock and held with considerable tenacity, although the supply is light. All kinds of Dried Fruits, both foreign and domestic, dull and drooping.

RICE.			
Carolina	6¾@7	Louisiana	6¼@6¾
SUGARS.			
Cut Loaf	12	Standard B	10¾
Crushed	11¾	Standard Ex C	10¼
Granulated	11¾	Ref. Yellow	8¼@9¼
Powdered	11¾	N. O. new crop	8¼@9
Standard A	10¾		
SYRUPS.			
Choice	65@75	Fair	55@58
Prime	60@63	Dark	45@50
MOLASSES.			
N. O. Choice	65	N. O. strictly prime	62
Fair	55@60	Screams	50@55
TEAS.			
Young Hyson	35@0 85	Japan	40@55
Gunpowder	50@0 75	Oolong	35@55
Imperial	40@0 75	Souchong	35@75
COFFEES.			
Fancy Rio	23	Rio (ordinary)	20½
Prime Rio	21½@22	Rio (low)	20
Good Rio	20 @21	Roasted Java	26
Old Gov. Java	30		

GRAIN—There is very little doing in Wheat, and while the supply in this market is light, there is not much inquiry and prices are easy, although not quotably lower; fair to prime Ohio and Indiana red winter $1.30@1.35. Country millers are now able to obtain about all the Wheat they want at home, hence there is less demand for it here. The Oat market continues very dull, and notwithstanding the arrivals have fallen off somewhat the supply continues in excess of the demand; mixed Ohio and Penna. quoted at 32@33, do white, 34@35c. The supply of Corn in this market is down lower than it has been this year, butchers is little or no demand, and prices are no better; quotable all the way from 50@52, for flat mixed to prime Yellow. Rye continues quiet and unchanged, 70@80.

HAY—Continues very dull. No. 1 timothy (baled) on track, $12@13; loose from country wagons, $10@15.

MILL FEED—Sales of one car Bran in bulk at $12 per ton. Middlings quotable at $11@20; Chopped Feed, $20@22.

PROVISIONS—With the exception of winter cured Hams, which being in light stock, are held with considerable tenacity at full prices, the hog products are easier and lower at the source of supply, and unless there is a reaction, we may look for lower prices here in a few days. The exports from June 1 to Nov. 1, 1875, aggregated in round numbers 150,000,000 ₿s. If the May ratio be sustained the exports in the same proportion will amount to 250,000,000 ₿s. So far in June the ratio has exceeded that of May, though last week fell below.

Hams—Ex S C ₿ ₿	12½	Wine York ₿ bbl	$20.50
Do. Canvassed	14@	Short Cut do	20.50
Shoulders Ex S. C	—	Lard, prime leaf, tes	12¼
Do. Canvassed	10	Lard, Ref for sum-	
B'fast Bacon S. C	—	mer use—in tres	13
Do. Canvassed	14¼	Do. ——¼ bbls	13¼
Dried beef Ex S. C	—	Do. ——kits	14
Do. Canvassed	15	Do. ₿ ₿ caddies	15
Beef Tongues ₿. C. per doz	$4½	Do. ₿ ₿ do	14¾
Bacon Shoulders	9	Do. ₿ ₿ palls	15¼
Short Rib Sides	12	Do. ₿ ₿ do	14¾
Clear Sides	12½	Ham Sausage	—

POTATOES—Old Potatoes scarce and higher, 40@45c ₿ bu; New Crop, $2@2.50 per bbl. String Beans per bbl $2@2.50; Cucumbers per bu box, $1@1.50; Cabbages per bbl, $1.50@2; Onions, $2.75@3 per bbl.

RAGS—Steady at ₿ ₿ for good country mixed.

TALLOW—Quiet at 7¾@8 ₿ ₿ for country rendered, and 8¼@8¾c for choice city rendered.

WINDOW GLASS—Discounts are quoted at 40 & 10 ₿ cent off western list for carload lots, and 40 for less than a carload.

PER BOX OF FIFTY FEET—SINGLE STRENGTH.

Dimensions.	Quality.	Dol.	cts.
9 by 6 to 7 by 9	1	2	75
7 by 10 to 9 by 12	1	3	00
8 by 11 to 10 by 12	1	3	25
8 by 14 to 10 by 15	1	3	50
8 by 16 to 12 by 17	1	4	75
12 by 18 to 14 by 20	2	5	25
15 by 18 to 16 by 20	2	6	00
15 by 20 to 18 by 22	2	6	00
15 by 22 to 20 by 26	2	6	00
15 by 26 to 24 by 30	2	7	00
26 by 28 to 24 by 32	2	7	50
26 by 36 to 28 by 44	2	8	00
28 by 46 to 30 by 56	2	9	00
30 by 52 to 30 by 54	2	10	00
30 by 56 to 34 by 66	2	11	50
34 by 58 to 32 by 60	2	12	00
36 by 60 to 40 by 60	2	20	00

WOODEN WARE—Shows a steady movement without any change inprices. We quote "Corry Ware" as follows:

No 1 Tubs ₿ dozen	$9 00
No. 2 do	8 00
No. 3 do	7 00
2 Hoop Pails ₿ doz	1 95
3 Hoop Pails ₿ doz	2 10
Globe Washboards ₿ doz (patented)	2 75
Clinmon do do	2 25
Clothes Pins—₿ box	Dcts 1 25

WHITE LEAD—Is reported firm at the recent advance, with a very fair business; strictly pure, in assorted kegs, 10¾c ₿ lb by the ton; in 25 ₿ tin cans, 11¾c; in 12½ ₿ tin cans, 12c.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } THURSDAY, June 22, 1876. }

Following shows the arrivals of each day during the past week, as well as the aggregate, and the aggregate of the preceding week:

Cattle.					
	Through.	Local.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Cars.
Friday	163 cars.	5 cars.	26 cars.	5 cars.	
Saturday	19 "	1 "	23 "	7 "	
Sunday	36 "	30 "	28 "	9 "	
Monday	35	10 "	11 "	3 "	
Tuesday	— "	15 "	15 "	3 "	
Wednesday	8 "	9 "	15 "	8 "	
Thursday	— "	4 "	8 "	8 "	
Total	261 "	74 "	134 "	42 "	
Last week	262 "	117 "	93 "	22 "	

CATTLE.

On Monday trade opened very quiet, and while the supply was comparatively light, it was fully up to the demand as there were no buyers scarcely, excepting local butchers. On Tuesday there was a slight improvement, as there nearly always is, but no quotable change in prices; the sales footed up 235 head, against 103 on Monday. On Wednesday, with light offerings and an increased demand, trade was decidedly better than any other of the preceding days; there was an increased demand, particularly on Philadelphia account, and the pens were pretty well cleared before the close of the day. There was no general or perceptible improvement in prices, but a decidedly firmer feeling, and some good fat cattle had there been any such on sale, would probably have brought a slight advance, as there was some inquiry for this particular grade. The fact that the run of through cattle to Philadelphia was comparatively light, stimulated the demand, and then some of the Allegheny dealers were looking around, in consequence of the advance in Chicago, cattle being fully as cheap here as they were there. The great trouble, both with the Philadelphia and Allegheny dealers, was that there were very few of the grades of cattle on sale suitable for their markets, as the great bulk of the offerings were common in point of quality. We have no doubt but a fair number of good fat cattle, weighing say 1,00a1,300 ₿s, could have been disposed of yesterday and to-day at an advance of 10@12½c per cwt.

We heard of one car having been sold above 5c, but the bulk of the sales were within the range of 4¾@5c. The supply of good fat cattle was unusually light, and all grades sold more readily, especially yesterday and to-day than for some time past. There were very few stock cattle and but little call for them. Several cars were common through Texans changed hands at about 3c.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra Beeves—none on sale	5.15@5.25
Prime Steers	4.75@5.00
Medium to good Steers	4.25@4.50
Stockers according to quality	3.50@4.00
Veal Calves	5.00@7.00

HOGS

Notwithstanding the arrivals have been comparatively light, the market was off on yesterday; the demand was light, and then the increased offerings and consequent lower prices on Thursday, was not without its effect here in depressing the market. As compared with yesterday, there was no quotable decline, but it was owing to the very light receipts; had there been anything like a full supply, their is little doubt but prices would have dropped 10a15c per cwt. The run for the week, as will be seen, has been considerably larger than that of the preceding week, but the most of the increase was on Friday, and from then up until Sunday, and this explains the light supply during the past two or three days. To-day, at noon, there were but very few remaining unsold, but there were a fair number reported en route, and the indications at the present writing are more favorable for a decline than an advance.

QUOTATIONS.

Philadelphia hogs, 280a300 ₿s	6.25@6.40
Yorkers, 160a200 ₿s	6.25@6.40
Roughs	5.00@5.50

SHEEP.

The market on Monday and from then up until Wednesday, was sluggish; notwithstanding the offerings were comparatively light, they were fully up to the demand, which was consideably restricted by the unfavorable reports from the eastern markets. To-day, with more favorable advices from New York and a light supply, a decidedly better feeling was developed, and all the prime heavy sheep were readily picked and at full prices. It looks at this writing as if hard pan had been reached, especially for good stock and if the run next week should be as light as it has been this week, an improvement in prices is not improbable. Common sheep, however, in no event are likely to do much better as they are not wanted.

QUOTATIONS.

Prime 90a100 ₿s	4.50@5.00
Good 80a85 ₿s	4.00@4.25
Fair 75a80 ₿s	3.50@4.00
Texans, according to quality	2.75@3.75

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } THURSDAY, June 22, 1876. }

The market for Crude was decidedly firmer, and as compared with yesterday, prices were 5a6c ₿ bbl higher; United certificates, $1.02¾; outside lines, $1.02¾; immediate shipment, $1.02½@1.25. Refined also strong and higher. New York, Hide bid; Philadelphia delivery, 10¼@10¾; Baltimore, 10¼@10¾; cars here, 11½; sales 100 bbls. Richmond about 10c less than Philadelphia. The towboat Park Painter started this afternoon, with a cargo for the last named point—the second this week, and it is probable a third one will be started on Saturday.

Sales of Oil Barrels at $1.05 for countries, and $1.20@1.25 for city make.

SHIPMENTS OF REFINED OIL EAST PER ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Standard Oil Co	Warden, F. & Co	Ball. 1,105
Brilliant O W	Warden, F. & Co	do 1,011
Total		2,119

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL VIA A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
N. W. Stevenson	Neeld & W	886
J. Bushnell	Model o w	552
J. Bushnell	Standard o w	411
G. M. Robinson	Excelsior o w	161
A. Craig	Empire o w	80
Total		2,090

THE WOOL TRADE.

New York.

There seems to be a little better feeling gaining ground in many quarters, and now and then we find dealers who talk quite cheerful on the prospect of a somewhat healthier market. Manufacturers, to be sure, are no more anxious to anticipate their wants than before, but wants are thought to be increasing and occasionally becoming somewhat pressing. Supplies in manufacturers' hands must certainly be small, and any new purchases made at once compels the purchase of material. Holders, however, have in no case allowed a good fair bid to pass by, and we can discover no inclination to cling to stocks on the expectation that their values are likely to materially increase. Fine wools of the various grades are most in favor, the selections in all cases owing very close, and holders of good assortment from which the bulk of the attention from buyers, talk most confidently, while owners of poorer collections are complaining. The best California's have, in some cases, been temporarily withdrawn, as the value placed on them is above current bids. Fleeces are unsettled, but, on the whole owners not disposed to let them go on any full bid. About 3544c are quoted, but the latter figure would not be insisted upon from desirable customers. Pulled wools are slow and nominally unchanged. Interior advices indicate an uncertain feeling regarding the new clip, and our dealers seem inclined to still hold off for better rates. Foreign grades of all kinds are slow and uncertain. Carpet stock about steady, but clothing wools cannot be sold at the rates owners ask for them.—*Bulletin.*

Philadelphia.

There is a somewhat firmer feeling in the market than was noticeable last week, and manufacturers and dealers generally appear to have reached the conclusion that prices are really at the minimum point, though the volume of business shows no special improvement. Of unwashed a moderate supply has been received, while of new fleece but little has arrived, aside from the Texas and adjoining counties. About 400,000 ₿s sold within the range of the following prices:

Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia Fleece—XX and above, 40@42c; X, 40@41c; Half blood, 42c; quarter blood, 38@39c; fine unwashed, 31@32c; medium unwashed, 2 ads. Combing—Washed fleece 53@55c; unwashed, 40@42c. New York, Michigan and Wisconsin—XX and above, 42@43c; X, 41@42c; ¾-blood, 38@40c; ½-blood, 37@38c.

The Decline in Teas.

The *Grocer*, of New York, gives the following tables of prices of teas from first hands, showing the prices of crops of different grades before the war, at the time of the removal of the duty in 1872, and at the present date:

	1859.	1872.	1876.
Young Hy on, fine	48@50	70@73	28@45
Gunpowder, fine	50@52	85@86	30@55
Imperial, fine	40@45	80@85	25@30
Oolong, fine	40@42	42@45	30@35
Japan, fine	44@47	60@63	30

The *Grocer* thinks that so far as both green and black teas are concerned, we are now running on an abnormally low level of values, and we have no occasion for doubting that the China people are in earnest when they say that unless the United States afford a better outlet their teas will be more largely made up for the European markets. There is evidently an intrinsic value for these teas, all that point has, we think, been reached. Periods of temporary depression with fractional concessions in prices may be developed for speculative purposes, but the existing evidence is deceptive indeed if we are to see any material or permanent decline below the present average value of China teas. With regard to Japans, the future is a matter of much uncertainty; and must remain so until shippers in that country assume more of the price at which their exports will cease."

Grain in Store in Peoria.

The following table exhibits the stock of grain in Peoria on the dates named, as reported by the Secretary of the Board of trade:

	June 10, 1876.	June 17, 1876.	June 19, 1876.
Wheat, bu	18,407	6,995	27,224
Corn, bu	123,081	110,083	140,492
Oats, bu	211,469	221,932	70,304
Rye, bu	15,274	29,786	8,279
Barley, bu	2,910	2,375	—

RIVER NEWS.

State of the Rivers, Movements of Steamboats, &c.

THE stage of water last evening was 3 feet 8 inches and stationary. Cloudy and warm; still threatening rain. Business at the landing continues quiet.

THE Fanchon left Cincinnati for this port on Wednesday.

THE new steamer Gov. Garland is rapidly approaching completion.

THE Sam. Clebourne for sale, as it now lies, eight miles below Shawneetown.

THE Allegheny was reported rising at Oil City yesterday, and the Monongahela is falling at Brownsville.

THE C. W. Hornbrook arrived from Wheeling yesterday, with the freight left there by the John L. Rhoads.

THE Exchange is due from Cincinnati to-day, and as will be seen by card, is announced to take her departure to-morrow.

A FIREMAN on the Henry C. Yaeger, named Robt. Anderson, died on the downward trip, and was buried at Grand Gulf.

THE Coal Valley, with 8 barges of new oil barrels and 8 empty barges, and the Jas. Gilmore with 6 empty barges and a coal boat, arrived.

PILOT ALF. RENO arr ved in Cincinnati on Tuesday, by rail, en route to Louisville, to meet the Oakland, as did also Captain Wood to meet the B. D. Wood.

THE beacon-light steamer Lily left Cincinnati Tuesday for this port, Capt. W. Hoel in command, and W. H. Dorsey and the other youthful pilot are at the wheel.

THE James Jackson arrived from Huntington yesterday, and the Park Painter took her departure for the same point with a tow of oil. The Jackson will get out again with a tow of oil.

THE Jno. L. Rhoads did not get out for St. Louis yesterday as announced, but she will positively go this evening. Capt. J. M. Vandergrift is in command, and Messrs. Fisher and Greenlee are the clerks.

AN officer of the Enterprise, writing from Devil's Elbow Cut-off, says: There is no channel anywhere, the river being full of reefs. The bar is forming so fast that it is forcing the river down through the outlet and up into Old River. Boats coming down that are not posted had better go slow and sound.

CAPT. PINK VARBLE entertained the Congressional Committee at his rooms, in Louisville, on Monday. They surveyed the falls, and are in favor of blowing the rocks out of the left hand reef of the Indiana channel, making 18 inches more water. The Congressional Committee also favor Eads' jetties, where they found 38 feet of water.

IN the old graveyard at Nashville there stands prominently conspicuous a fine monument, erected by the State of Tennessee, in commemoration of the character and services of General Wm. Carroll, who, for 12 successive years, was Governor of that State. This distinguished person was the owner of the General Jackson, the first steamboat that ever landed at Nashville, a notable event, which occurred on January 21, 1819.

IT seems rebels don't quit carrying freights at graveyard rates and cutting their throats in spite of each other it won't be long before all the freight on the river will be carried by barges and shoved by towboats. Then a first class steamboat will starve to death. Why can't the steamboat owners and captains have a meeting somewhere this summer and form a kind of mutual aid and protective society for their own benefit. There is no reason why steamboating should not be as good this fall as it ever was. It is a foolish idea to suppose that the railroads interfere with them. If they would watch their boats more and railroads less they would get along much better than they do. A boat can live where a railroad would starve to death. Let's have a meeting. What dy'e say?—*Louisville Courier.*

ST. LOUIS advices under date of Tuesday, report as follows: The Grand Lake left for New Orleans with three loaded barges, and John A. Scudder follows to-morrow. The receipts of produce from the upper trades are getting heavy. One boat from Keokuk, to-day, brought 7,000 sacks of grain, for re-shipment south, which the Grand Lake took forward. Captain John J. Burgess was called here from Memphis to-day, by the death of a child. Captain T. P. Leathers, of the Natchez, was on Change to-day. He remains here till the last of the week. The Directors of the Keokuk Northern Line Packet Co. hold a meeting to-morrow. Captain R. C. Gray, D. Hukins and several other residents have arrived. The Liberty No. 4 left for Ashland with four barges, containing 1,500 tons of ore. The John Means follows soon. The Iron Mountain and others are waiting for loads of ore.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R. 61 cars flour, 20 tin boxes, 7 ₿ls dried fruit, 3 do Reymer & Bro; 5 bbls whisky, Klein, S. & Co; 5 do alcohol, Kennedy & Co; 50 pkgs crackers, Kramer & Co; 25 bbls spirits, Hamilton, Adler & Ro; 25 bxs soap, W. Cooper & Co; 1 car flour, Feasby, H. & Co; 1 do do bags, Hussey, S. & Co; 200 bbls flour, Houck, McC & Co; 2 do, Shomaker & Co; 241 bxs cheese, N. J. Braden; 1 car oats, Kell & R; 134 cars do to order, Hitchcock, McC & Co; 1 car potatoes, P. Goodell; 1 do, Hulett & Bro; 1 do Veach, H. Hochstadt; 19 bbls sugar, Voigt, M. & Co; 19 bxs butter, Tacker, B. & C; 40 bbls to bulk, Head, C. & Co; 40 bdls paper, Morrison, B. & Co; 100 bxs starch, Gaff, A. & Well; 2 do, Lindsay, J. & Co; 19 bxs butter, Sackett, B. & C; 40 bbls to bulk, Benedict; 6 bbls, 2 pkgs tallow, A. Weiss; 18 hides, Flaccus & Son; 2 bbls eggs, 2 pkgs butter, Blanchard, H. & Co; 4 do do, Porterfield; 1 box c ware, L. S. Layton; 34 bbls flour, Houck, McC & Co; 1 car oats, J. D. McCaffrey; 1 car lime, J. H. Caufield.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R. CO.—1 car sheet, L. Bailey & Co; 1 do, Hussey, H. & Collins; 1 car s'ware, G. H. Dishman; 21 bbl oil, Paine, A. & Co; 190 bbls flour, S. H. Voskamp; 2 bxs w'ds shape, G. H. Dauber & Son; 10 bxs cheese, Peabody, H. & Co; 50 do farina, P. Schlegel; 10 do, Shomaker & Co; 4 bbls paper sacks, J. H. Orliman; 3 tubs butter, Kuhn Bro; 2 do, 20 bxs cheese, 2 bbls egg

HOME NEWS.

Parties who do not receive the GAZETTE by 7 A. M., are requested to notify the office, and the tardiness will be corrected at once.

The probabilities for to-day are rising or stationary barometer and temperature, partly cloudy, clear weather, with occasional local rains.

Ratification Meeting.

Yesterday afternoon the Lincoln Club appointed a Republican ratification meeting to be held at City Hall, on Saturday evening, July 1. A committee of thirty citizens, with Henry Lloyd as Chairman, was appointed to arrange preliminaries. The committee will meet at the Lincoln Club rooms on next Saturday afternoon at three o'clock.

The Proposed Compromise.

The proposition for a compromise submitted to the County Commissioners by the stockholders of the Nation Trust Company, for a settlement of the claim of the county against said company, has not yet been accepted. Messrs. Irwin and McClelland have signified their willingness to accept the proposition, which is made on the same basis as that offered to and accepted by the city of Pittsburgh. Mr. Beckert objects, but states his willingness to be convinced of his error if he is in error. The indebtedness to the county is about $120,000, and if the proposition is accepted about 57 per cent. of that amount will be realized.

Matrimonial.

It affords us great pleasure to extend our hearty congratulations to Mr. Albert G. Pratt and Miss Ida Rodgers, of Allegheny, upon the happy event that last evening made them one and enlisted them for life in the grand army of Benedicts. Mr. Pratt is doubtless well known to many of our readers as a young man of the strictest integrity, and one whose moral principles anchor him sure and fast upon the shores of honesty and true manhood. The bymeneal event that joined him to Miss Rodgers secured him on of the most estimable and worthy young ladies of Allegheny. She is accomplished in all that elevates and refines, and possess s in an eminent degree the many distinguishing traits of true womanhood. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Arthur Brown, of the Bellevue Baptist Church. Their many friends will join with us in wishing them a happy and prosperous voyage over life's turbulent sea.

More Trouble at Verona.

For a new town the borough of Verona has made more business for lawyers, and occupied more of the time of our courts than any village of its population in the State, and still their municipal affairs are in an unsettled condition. Yesterday Thos. W. King and J. D. Meeds through their consul, filed a bill in equity in Common Pleas Court No. 1, asking that A. H. Rowand and other School Directors of Verona borough be restrained from selling the school property in said borough. Plaintiffs state that the building was constructed at a cost of ten thousand dollars, is large and commodious and conveniently located, but notwithstanding these facts the Directors have advertised in two or three Pittsburgh papers that it is for sale. The plaintiffs claim that the sale of the property at this time would result in great loss and inconvenience, as the building would be sacrificed, and the Directors have made no arrangements for maintaining the school until a new building can be erected.

The Court granted a preliminary injunction, restraining the defendants from selling the building, and fixed Saturday next at 10 A. M., as the time for hearing the case.

ODD FELLOWS.

Meeting Last Night To Make Arrangements for the Fourth

A very large meeting of Odd Fellows was held last evening in the Select Council chamber, pursuant to a request made by the District Deputy Grand Master of this district, Mr. John M. Roberts, as published in the daily papers. There were about 75 members present, representing about forty lodges of the order of I. O. O. F. of this county.

On motion of Mr. Roberts, Mr. William B. Hunter was called to preside, and Mr. George W. Robitzer was elected Secretary.

A full discussion was had in relation to turning out on the Fourth, after the reading of the invitation of the Centennial Committee of Councils, Messrs. Lytle, Slack and Rebman, thought the time was almost to short too prepare for a turnout.

Mr. John W. Haney moved that the question of turning out be referred to the individual lodges, and that each lodge shall send a delegate to a meeting to be held in the Select Council chamber, on the 30th instant, to report the action of each lodge as to turning out. Carried.

The meeting then adjourned. The publication in to-day's papers is to be official notice of the action.

THE COUNTY HOME.

Visit of Officials Yesterday—How the Inmates Live.

Yesterday morning the members of the Guardians of the Poor of Allegheny county, Westmoreland county, Pittsburgh, and Allegheny city, paid an official visit to the County Poor Farm, situated at Woodville, on the Chartiers Valley Railroad, about nine miles from this city. The beautiful location and splendid grounds, especially under the management of Superintendent Hultz and his accomplished wife, are all well known to our readers, as the farm has so often been written about as a model institution. The official visitors and the invited guests who assembled then walked over the grounds, inspecting everything. Squire Vance, of Collin township, the oldest justice of the Peace in the State, having had a continuous hold on a commission as Justice for forty-seven years, piloted the guests around. He is a member of the Directors of the Poor. Although eighty-four years of age, he is as lively as a young boy. After inspecting the institution, which now contains about one hundred and thirty inmates, and feeling with the inmates who the party sat down to a sumptuous repast, which was heartily enjoyed.

Hon. John Guthlan was called to preside, and he made a few remarks in the history of the institution and its managers. He was followed by Mr. Douglass, of the Pittsburgh Board; Dr. Riggs, of the Allegheny Board; Mr. Johnston, of the Westmoreland County Board, and Dr. Guy McClelland, in behalf of the invited guests. A half-past three the party embarked on the train again, arriving in the city at four o'clock, highly pleased with the trip.

In order to hear what the inmates thought of their treatment, a member of the press interviewed a number of the inmates as to the quality of their fare. Their dinner yesterday consisted of nutritious potato soup, boiled beef, bread and vegetables. Upon asking them whether they get the same fare each day, they said no; that sometimes they had bean soup, sometimes pea soup, but always plenty of variety in vegetables and meat. They were highly satisfied. After dinner they laid under the trees in the extensive lawn, enjoying the tobacco that is given them regularly, feeling as independent and jolly as lords. The institution is no poor house, but in reality a home. The inmates fare better than many of the people of Pittsburgh or Allegheny.

ECLECTIC PHYSICIANS.

Annual Meeting of the State Association.

In the Common Council chamber of Pittsburgh, a convocation of physicians took place yesterday. The gentlemen of the association are eclectic physicians, that is, they claim that they are neither allopathists nor homeopathists but choose the best from both of those schools. There are 50 members in the State association and they have regular annual meetings. The Pittsburgh and Allegheny members of the association are J. W. Taylor, T. L. Oldshue, J. Greenawalt, Geo. H. Keyser, G. A. Sprenger, L. Oldshue and E. S. Warner, of Pittsburgh; and R. Elton Warner, of Allegheny City. They meet for the purpose of discussing sundry subjects of medicine science. An abstract from Article three might, perhaps, give more enlightment on the subject. Article three is as follows:

Article III.—The purposes of this Association shall be, the acquisition and dissemination of knowledge in all the branches pertaining to Medicine, Surgery, Obstetrics and Hygiene; by meeting at such places as are hereinafter set fourth, at stated times, and having lectures, essays, recitations and discussions of topics connected with the above named subjects, for the mutual improvement of its members; and taking of such steps as may be necessary to establish and carry on a Medical School, in which all the branches pertaining to the teaching and practice of progressive medicine shall be taught.

A free clinic was held in Dr. Warner's office yesterday morning, and yesterday afternoon the session commenced.

Dr G H Yelverton, of Lanesboro, is President, Dr J. R. Borland, of Franklin, is Recording Secretary, and Dr. C. D. Thompson, of Oil City, is Corresponding Secretary.

The session was opened with an address of welcome by Dr. Warner, after which the regular business was taken up, such as the discussion of matters and subjects only of interest to themselves.

A night session was held last evening. This morning another free clinic will be held at Dr. Warner's office, and the session will close to-day. The annual officers for the ensuing year will be elected before adjournment to-day.

French Bread and rolls, Vienna Rolls Graham Bread and Rolls, English Cream Bread, Family Bread, Home-made Bread, Rye Bread, Milk Bread, Cross Buns and Muffins and Boston Brown Bread, Wednesdays and Saturdays. MARVIN & CO. 18 Fifth avenue.

Riding Mare For Sale.

A fine black riding mare for sale, seven years old and suitable for a lady. Is quiet and gentle, and does not frighten at a locomotive. Price $75. Address F. O. J. GAZETTE Office.

Special Attractions

in the Chintz Department are now offered by

HUGUS & HACKE,

Fifth avenue and Market street.

THE HIGH SCHOOL.

Commencement Exercises of the Class of '76.

The twenty-first annual commencement of the Pittsburgh High School was held at the Opera House last evening, and if a single doubt has lingered in the minds of the most skeptic of the great popularity of this institution and of the high estimation in which it is held by the people, it most certainly would have been dispelled, had those entertaining it been present last evening. The doors of the Opera House were opened at seven o'clock, and before half an hour had elapsed every available seat in the building was occupied, and there was not even standing room left, and before the exercises commenced, at least a thousand persons had left the building, being unable to reach the entrance to either the main auditorium or the gallery. The audience was composed of the solid people of the city, not the butterflies of fashion, who frequent the opera and fashionable concerts, but those who give life to the country—the mechanic, the merchant, the manufacturer, the lawyer, and the doctor, and all others who pay the taxes and support, not only our public schools, but every other department of our municipal government by their industry, labor and enterprise.

The entertainment was, beyond question, the most brilliant, in a literary point of view, ever given by any educational institution in this city, and the graduates of many foremost colleges in the country at their commencements display less talent, culture and other evidences of thorough discipline and training than did the class of '76 of the Pittsburgh High School last evening. At all previous commencement's the young ladies have predominated on the commencement programme, but the young men in the class of '76 have reversed this order of things, and last evening there was but one lady on the programme. How this change in the programme was accomplished, it is to be presumed, the Principal and professor know, and the public, without inquiring, will conclude that it was because the young men of the class were more attentive to their studies, and more earnest in their des re to reach the top round of the academic ladder than their young lady class mates, and not that they are possessed of any greater natural ability; but to the entertainment, of which the following is the

PROGRAMME:

Music—Hunters' Chorus.....Chorus.
Prayer.
Music—How Good is He, the Giver.....Quintette.
Oration—Irish Literature before the Conquest.....Andrew Richey Martin.
Oration—The East Indian Company.....Evan Lincoln Evans.
Music—I Heard a Voice.....Duett.
Oration—"Timoo of Athens."
Oration—National Debts.....William Berkowitz.
Music—Sweet Spirit, Hear My Prayer.....Solo.
Oration—Geological Surveys.....Gustave Kaufman.
Oration—The Tower of London.....Edward Thomas Evans.
Music—Two Forest Nymphs.....Duett.
Oration—Study of Language.....David Law Fleming.
Music—Bellisario Waltz.....Trio.
Essay—"Beyond the Alps Lies Italy.".....Edwyn Margaret Ralston.
Oration—Aesthetic Culture, with Valedictory Address.....Walter Bell Scaife.
Music—The Fairies are Telling.....Chorus.
Presentation of Diplomas.
Benediction

The evening entertainment was commenced with the "Hunters Chorus," by seventy voices, all members of the school under the leadership of the Professor of Music. It was rendered in a highly artistic manner, creditable alike to the instructor and the pupils. In fact it is seldom that so large a number of young persons, with so nearly the same superficial knowledge of music, render such difficult music so well as the opening chorus was rendered last evening. And while speaking of music it would be unjust not to refer to the excellent piano accompaniment by Mr. F. J. Lloyd, a young gentleman of rare musical ability and high culture, also a student of the High School.

At the conclusion of the opening chorus, Rt Rev. Bishop John B. Kerfoot offered an impressive prayer, invoking the Divine blessing on the greatest of all of our public institutions, the common schools.

This was followed by a Quartette, "How good is He, the Giver" which was most admirably rendered by members of the class of '76, whose names we could not obtain.

The literary part of the programme commenced with an oration by Mr. Andrew Richey Martin, whose subject was "Irish Literature Before the Conquest." The speaker not only evinced a most thorough knowledge of his subject proper, but showed a familiarity with ancient history and the literature of fomer ages generally, seldom found in persons of his age. His manner as a speaker was good, and his elocution excellent, creditable alike to himself and the professor of elocution in the High school. At the conclusion of his address he was loudly applauded by the audience.

Alexander McMillen Neeper came next on the list, his subject being the "East India Company." Whether or not the subject, one would think, on which to base an oration, but a very prolific one, when handled as he handled it last evening. He gave a brief history of the origin and organization of this greatest of all monopolies, and followed its history throughout, showing a familiarity with it which evidenced deep research and careful study; he gave somewhat in detail the operations of the company during its early years, and down to the time when it became virtually the ruler of British India, and referred to its operations and influence on the Home Government in a decidedly practical manner. He, too, was heartily applauded by his hearers.

Next came the duette "I Heard a Voice" by the Misses Owens of "O" class, which was most admirably rendered, and which was thought to be by many, the musical gem of the evening. Upon this point there was a difference of opinion, suffice it to say however, that ladies constituted the company present, and they acquitted themselves with great credit. They have excellent voices and show not only a high degree of cultivation but considerable musical genius and talent as well.

"Timon of Athens" was the subject selected by Mr. Evan Lincoln Evans upon which to display his oratorical powers. The greatest of all misanthrops was described by the young gentleman and contrasted with the philanthropist in an able and intelligent manner. The subject was not one offering very great opportunity for a display of his elocutionary attainments, yet he acquitted himself satisfactorily to the audience, who evinced their appreciation of his efforts by long continued applause.

"National Debts" were next discussed by Mr. William Berkowitz, in a manner indicative of a very through knowledge of financial matters. In fact there is no more in fact than that of many persons of mature years, who have set themselves before the people as financiers. He gave evidence of having made a careful study of his subject, but of the rules of elocution, rhetoric and logic as well, and with practice will make a every affective speaker

The solo "Sweet Spirit Hear My Prayer" was exquisitely rendered by Miss Hattie Wilson, a young lady scarcely in her teens, but who possesses a rich voice of rare sweetness, great power and compass for one so young. With proper cultivation and a little more confidence in her own ability she will make her mark in the musical world.

Valedictory—What Next?.....Sarah Jane Jenks.
Music.
Address to the Graduates by Rev. James Black, D. D., of Wooster University.
Doxology.
Benediction.

President's Reception, from 8 to 12 o'clock P. M.

The general opinion of competent judges is that all the young ladies did unusually well, the salutatory of Miss McMillan and the valedictory of Miss Jenks being especially noticeable.

Dr. Black's address was a memorable feature of the entertainment, and as a slight recognition of it, the graduating class made him a present of a richly bound book.

Last evening the President's reception took place at the College. It was the occasion for a full turn out of the friends of the school and acquaintances of the pupils. The large building was literally crowded from 8 o'clock till 12 by ladies and gentlemen of the highest standing in the community, and Dr. Strong, during the whole time, was kept busy in receiving the congratulations of the visitors.

The chapel was elegantly decorated with flowers and evergreens. Appropriate mottoes being placed in conspicuous positions upon the walls.

Bowman Institute.

The commencement week work of the Bowman Institute is now in progress. To-day the class-day exercises come off at the school, corner of Penn avenue and Fourth street, and next Wednesday afternoon the commencement exercises will be held in Trinity Church, on Sixth avenue.

At this College the examinations are all written, the faculty believing that such an examination is a better test of the scholarship of the pupils. For two weeks the teachers have been laboring zealously in the task, and it was only yesterday they completed their work.

On next Wednesday night the Rector's reception will occur. A large turnout of friends and acquaintances will likely result.

AMUSEMENTS.

Library Hall.

The German Military Orchestra, or Prussian Yaegers, as they call themselves, captured an entire audience at Library Hall last night. It enthused over everything on the programme. Dear to the heart of a German is the name of Richard Wagner, and on this occasion there were two of his compositions on the programme, and as the audience was a German audience, as *Bardwell Slote* would say, "by a large majority," it is any wonder the applause was so immense? It was worthy of remark, too, that the applause came almost exclusively from the Germans. Pittsburgh audiences as a general thing are chary of their applause. It isn't fashionable to applaud. That's the reason for it, and nothing else. But away from Pittsburgh how different it is. In New Orleans the ladies wave their handkerchiefs and in other ways show their appreciation. Charlotte Thompson told us the last time she was here, that she was afraid Pittsburgh people didn't like her *Jane Eyre*, as her best points were received with so little applause, and that little was so faint as to be very dispiriting. But when the Germans turn out as they did last night there is no lack of hand-clapping. Bouquets were not so plentiful as at the musical soiree out at the East End Tuesday night, but the performers got that which pleased them better than flowers. The first number on the programme was a Wagner selection, the march from Tannhauser, by far the best of Wagner's famous works. Wagner's compositions are grand, glorious, sublime, but, then, they are not very little music in them; much more noise than music. However, the Tannhauser March is not unmelodious, although very heavy in places. The band did full justice to it. The overture to Beethoven's opera, "Fidelio," followed, and it was one of the finest, best numbers on the programme. It opened with a grand crash, like the rattle of musketry along the line of a big army in the heat of an engagement, and then came the exquisite strains and beautiful melodies. A brilliant fantasie on Meyerbeer's "Prophete" received an encore, Meyerbeer, who was once Wagner's patron, afterwards sneeringly called by him "a Jew music maker," received last night much more applause than was allotted to his ungrateful protege. In response to the encore, "Hail Columbia" was played, and, of course, the applause came in again before the first strain was completed. So it was during subsequent *encores* when the band played "The Watch on the Rhine," "Yankee Doodle" and "The Star Spangled Banner." These airs represent the American Eagle in music, excepting of course "The Watch," and always evoke enthusiasm in this Centennial year. Considered from a musical standpoint, they are the least selections played during the evening, but they pleased the popular ear immensely. One of Strauss' lovelliest waltzes—"The Sounds from the Vienna Woods"—was rendered in captivating style. As the young ladies would say, it was "too lovely for anything." The selections from Offenbach's "Orpheus aus Erlen" were, of course, exciting, as all opera bouffe music is. They were as bright and sparkling as a glass of champagne. The *piece de resistance* of part first was the last selection, which capped the climax. A cornet solo, a polka "Postillion of Love," by Neuman. The soloist, Mr. Gewert was offered an encore, but he disappeared with the rest of the band in the wings. During the intermission a goodly number of ladies and gentlemen left the hall to promenade in the vestibules, it was so oppressively warm inside. Part second opened with another Wagner selection, the overture to "Rienzi." This was one of his finest operas, composed before he took it into his head that he was created to reform the musical world, and consequently there is a good deal of melody in it, and less of the adulterated noise than in his other compositions. The "Miserere," from Trovatore was exquisitely rendered, in fact it was one of the most artistic performances of the evening. The selection from Strauss' operetta "The Cat," and the "Reminiscence of Von Weber" were both well received. The potpourri that followed was long and tiresome, and it was not well arranged. The Wedding March, the "Brindisi," from "Lucrezia Borgia," and the "Soldiers' Chorus," from "Faust," don't mix well—don't hang together nicely. In fact the potpourri is so much more comprehensive in effect than that of many persons of mature years, who have set themselves before the people as financiers. He gave evidence of having made a careful study of his subject, but of the rules of elocution, rhetoric and logic as well, and with practice will make a every affective speaker

The band did full justice to it. The overture to Beethoven's opera, "Fidelio," followed, and it was one of the finest, best numbers on the programme. It opened with a grand crash, like the rattle of musketry along the line of a big army in the heat of an engagement, and then came the exquisite strains and beautiful melodies. A brilliant fantasie on Meyerbeer's "Prophete" received an encore, Meyerbeer, who was once Wagner's patron, afterwards sneeringly called by him "a Jew music maker," received last night much more applause than was allotted to his ungrateful protege. In response to the encore, "Hail Columbia" was played, and, of course, the applause came in again before the first strain was completed. So it was during subsequent *encores* when the band played "The Watch on the Rhine," "Yankee Doodle" and "The Star Spangled Banner." These airs represent the American Eagle in music, excepting of course "The Watch," and always evoke enthusiasm in this Centennial year. Considered from a musical standpoint, they are the least selections played during the evening, but they pleased the popular ear immensely. One of Strauss' lovelliest waltzes—"The Sounds from the Vienna Woods"—was rendered in captivating style. As the young ladies would say, it was "too lovely for anything." The selections from Offenbach's "Orpheus aus Erlen" were, of course, exciting, as all opera bouffe music is. They were as bright and sparkling as a glass of champagne. The *piece de resistance* of part first was the last selection, which capped the climax. A cornet solo, a polka "Postillion of Love," by Neuman. The soloist, Mr. Gewert was offered an encore, but he disappeared with the rest of the band in the wings. During the intermission a goodly number of ladies and gentlemen left the hall to promenade in the vestibules, it was so oppressively warm inside. Part second opened with another Wagner selection, the overture to "Rienzi." This was one of his finest operas, composed before he took it into his head that he was created to reform the musical world, and consequently there is a good deal of melody in it, and less of the adulterated noise than in his other compositions. The "Miserere," from Trovatore was exquisitely rendered, in fact it was one of the most artistic performances of the evening. The selection from Strauss' operetta "The Cat," and the "Reminiscence of Von Weber" were both well received. The potpourri that followed was long and tiresome, and it was not well arranged. The Wedding March, the "Brindisi," from "Lucrezia Borgia," and the "Soldiers' Chorus," from "Faust," don't mix well—don't hang together nicely. In fact the potpourri is so much more comprehensive in effect than that of many persons of mature years, who have set themselves before the people as financiers. He gave evidence of having made a careful study of his subject, but of the rules of elocution, rhetoric and logic as well, and with practice will make a every affective speaker

The band of to-night at the Opera House, when an entirely new programme will be presented.

New Series of Appletons' Journal

The weekly issue of APPLETONS' JOURNAL has terminated. It will hereafter appear as a monthly only, the size being changed so as to make it, when bound, a more convenient form for the book-shelf, and the price, in obedience to the popular demand for cheap literature, reduced to Three Dollars per annum, or Twenty-five Cents per number. The new series opens with a strong table of contents, including the first of Julian Hawthorne's long-looked-for papers on London Suburban Life, and stories and articles by Albert Rhodes, Christian Reid, Junius Henri Browne, Wirt Sikes, Albert F. W. Webster, Mrs. Lucy H. Hooper, E. L. Youmans, Constance F. Woolson, Edgar Fawcett, and others. A story by George Sand, one of the latest of this author's productions, is begun. The magazine in its new form is quite small attractive in its contents, and altogether gives promise of a popular success. As a monthly, it will doubtless more nearly meet the wishes of its subscribers than in its former weekly issue. For sale by all booksellers and news dealers.

HAYES AND WHEELER.

The Very Latest News Just Received From New York.

It is a well known fact that the enterprising firm of Fleming & Oglevee take the lead in the hat trade. During the entire season their stock has been all that the most fastidious could wish for. Last daily new styles have been added, but the latest addition, the Hayes and Wheeler hat, for dress and durability, surpasses anything in the way of a summer head dress that has been produced. However upon this subject let those who have the honor of the name, they certainly can find no objection to the hat. None should purchase before seeing the H. and W. hat at 139 Wood street.

To Suit the Times.

The firm of C. West & Co., Carriage Builders, whose new factory and warerooms are now located at the corner of Duquesne Way and Evans alley, between Fourth and Fifth avenue, from the Allegheny river, have unequaled facilities in every branch for turning out work. Mr. C. West, who has been practically engaged in the business for the past twenty-nine years, together with an addition of the most competent and skillful assistance in every branch, has enabled them to reduce prices both in new work and repairing, and to equal, if not improve, the carriages manufactured heretofore. They have in stock a fine assortment of carriages of all descriptions, to which they earnestly invite attention before purchasing elsewhere. Parties will please remember the new location, and that special attention is paid to repairing.

Closing out—Ladies Chip Hats at 50 cents, worth $1.25, at

J. G. WILSON'S,

126 Federal street, Allegheny.

The new "Imperial" combination Suits, with plate, in Chintzes and Prints, just received at

HUGUS & HACKE'S,

Fifth avenue and Market street.

Just Received.

Ladies' White Lace Jackets, selling at low prices, at

J. G. WILSON'S,

126 Federal street, Allegheny.

NINE TO SEVEN.

Yesterday's Ball Game at Union Park —The Covington Boys Carry Off the Honors.

The game of ball at Union Park yesterday afternoon between the Alleghenys and Stars, of Covington, Ky., was the best exhibition of general playing that has been given there this season. The clubs were pretty nearly equal in strength, the odds in that respect being in favor of the Stars, but not to such an extent as to warrant them in doing loose fielding or careless hitting. A fact that lifted the contest out of the catalogue of ordinary games is that the Alleghenys were only successful in scoring in the fourth inning, and during that inning they made a sufficient number of runs to place them two in the lead and create a pretty general belief that they would win the game—a belief that was not dispelled until the ninth inning, when the Stars scored four, blanked their opponents, and retired victorious. The game commenced at four o'clock, with the visitors at the bat. The opening inning was a white-wash for both sides, but in the second Shoup scored for the Stars, followed by Strief and Boughner in the third and Flint and Shoup in the fourth. When the Alleghenys went to the bat to close the fourth inning the score stood 5 to 0 in favor of the Stars. Quest and Ritchie went out in quick succession, and then it was conceded on all sides that with two men already out this inning would not only give another blank to the Alleghenys, but that they would be beaten by more than one run, following Ritchie at the bat, got his first base on an error. A base hit by Kocap gave him first, and put Hagan to second. To the delight and astonishment of everbody Wilkinson got a good square hick at a ball, which he lifted clean over the fence, and amid a perfect tornado of applause he brought Hagan and Kocap home and made a home run himself. Not to be surpassed in a display of skill and strength at batting, Gallagher imitated the example set him by Wilkinson and making a magnificent strike he placed another ball outside the limits of the Park and, followed by cheer after cheer, he ran the bases and scored the second home run for his nine. Golden's pitching had been very effective up to this time, but the Captain of the Stars, thinking the Alleghenys were getting too familiar with it, removed him in the middle of the inning, and substituted McSorley, whose delivery was also punished for three runs before the conclusion of the inning, the scorers being Lane, Junkin and Adam. The fourth inning ended with the score standing 7 to 5 for the Alleghenys. All subsequent innings were blanks until the ninth when the Stars, by splendid batting aided by errors on the part of their opponents, added four to their score and won the game. They are fellows of fine physique and understand how to do heavy batting. Flint is an excellent catcher and a sure thrower to second. He caught nearly every player who tried to reach second, while he was behind the bat. This is one of the weak points of the Alleghenys. They have never yet had a catcher who could throw to second with the swiftness and certainty necessary to be a wholesome fear among the base runners. Kocap did miserable catching, having three passed balls. Notwithstanding their reverse the Alleghenys played unusually well. They showed the good effects of their steady practice for the last few days. The Stars made eleven base hits and the Alleghenys nine, but the total bases of the latter were several in excess of the former, because of their two home runs. In addition to the foregoing the Stars had two missed flys and five fly catches. The Alleghenys eleven fly catches and two wide pitches. The score is as follows:

Alleghany.	O.	R.	*Stars.*	O.	R.
Junkin, 3d b.....	2	1	Strief, 2d b.....	3	1
Lane, c. f.....	3	1	Hontz, 1st b.....	3	0
Quest, 2d b.....	2	0	McSorley, p.....	4	0
Ritchie, s. s.....	4	0	Golden, p.....	4	1
Hagan, p.....	3	1	Flint, c.....	2	2
Kocap, r. f.....	3	1	Shoup, 3d b.....	3	2
Wilkinson, 1st b.	4	1	Laughlin, c. f....	2	1
Gallagher, l. f....	3	1	Boughner, r. f....	4	1
Lane, r. f.....	3	1	Tennison, l. f....	3	0
Total.....	27	7	Total.....	27	9

Innings.....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Alleghenys.....	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0—7
Stars.....	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	4—9

This afternoon the Braddocks and Stars play at Union Park.

Indianapolis—St. Louis 6, Indianapolis 3

Louisville—Another fine game was played yesterday between the Hartfords and Louisvilles, the former being victorious by a score of 5 to 0. The latter were without Fulmer and Gerhardt. The Hartfords had eight base hits, two earned runs and two errors. The Louisvilles four base hits, one passed ball and five errors.

Cincinnati—Boston 8, Cincinnatis 5.

THE COURT RECORD.

A Complete Record of the Proceedings in the Courts Saturday.

Criminal Court.

(Before Judge Collier.)

In the Commonwealth vs Patrick Kennedy a police officer, indicted for assault and battery on oath of of Andrew McGraw, the jury returned a verdict of not guilty, defendent to pay the cost.

In the case of Anton Hoover, indicted for assault and battery a *nolle pros* was entered on payment of cost by defendent.

In the case of Bridget Owens, indicted for perjury, Bridget Crow prosecutrix, a *nolle pros.* was entered.

Michael Winn, indicted for *forniz. et cet.* Mary Moore prosecutrix, entered a plea of *nolo contendere* and was sentenced to pay costs of prosecution, $50 to prosecutrix and $1.50 per week for a period of three years.

In the case of John Tetzel, indicted for assault with intent to commit a rape, previously reported, verdict of guilty, but recommended to the mercy of the Court.

When John Nalley, indicted for receiving stolen goods entered a plea of guilty.

A *nolle pros.* was entered in the case of A Sassara, indicted for felonious assaultand battery.

A *nolle pros.* was entered in the case of S. Reichel, indicted for obtaining goods under false pretense.

George Lefeur, indicted for assault and battery on oath of W. Schaull, was next put on trial. Verdict of guilty, but recommended to the lenient mercy of the Court.

Commonwealth vs. Edward Currier, indicted for careless and boisterous driving. Verdict of not guilty and the county to pay the costs.

Commonwealth vs. William Kemp, indicted for malicious mischief and assault and battery, on oath of August Frazier. The prosecutor is a second hand furniture dealer on Fifth avenue, and it is alleged that the defendant came past his store and maliciously jumped upon a chair breaking it, and when the prosecutor remonstrated with him, he struck him. Verdict of not guilty and the prosecutor to pay the costs.

Commonwealth vs. Jennie Adams, indicted for keeping a bawdy house, Mrs Jackson prosecutrix. On trial.

Trial List for To-day.

Commonwealth vs.	
Frank McClintock,	Mary White,
Lewis Hartmeyer et al.,	H. J. McGivern (2),
George Gibson,	Lizzie Roxbury et al,
H. C. Cimmicti,	T. N. Burns (2),
Elizabeth Mess,	August Bonnert,
Wm. Kemp (2),	Rivers and Mooney,
J. F. Frain,	Peter Davis (2),
Henry Wolff,	D. Davis,
Henry Miller,	F. G. Talmar et al (2)
Rachel King,	S. McElheny,
Fred. Werling et al.,	James J. Fox,
W. H. Porter,	M. Smith,
Clara Meyers,	Henry Metzger,
	Jennie Jackson,
	John Simpson,

Court Brevities.

A HEARING was had before the Register yesterday in the matter of the will of Francis Rowley, which is contested by the daughters of the deceased on the ground that decedent was *non-compos mentis.*

REGISTER GRAY was engaged yesterday in hearing testimony on the contested will case of Robert Aiken. The deceased gave his property, which amounted to about $800, to Mrs. Criddle, and the contestants are the deceased's brothers and sisters. The hearing will be resumed this morning at nine o'clock.

PROCEEDINGS in ejectment have been instituted in Common Pleas Court No. 1 by George Grontz against Catharine Gernst to recover a strip of ground on Fifth avenue, Eighth ward, this city. The ground to which the title is in dispute is four and one half inches in width on the avenue and increasing in width back to the alley.

Fans. Fans. Fans.

A large assortment from 5 cts. up, at J. G. Wilson's, 126 Federal street, Allegheny.

New Beverage.

Ice Cream, Soda Water and Chicago Mead at Leiter's Caramel Parlor, 173 Federal street Allegheny. Ice Cream furnished to social parties, festivals and families in any quantity tequired.

Children's Brown Sailor Hats, at 25 cents, at

J. G. WILSON'S,

126 Federal street, Allegheny.

Special.

Why pay from $3.00 to $10.00 for Gold Fillings when Dr. Goshorn will fill you the same teeth at from $1.00 to $5.00? His fillings can't be beat. Reference: Dr. Sterritt, 277 Penn street; Mr. Chestnut, 315 Liberty street; Rev. Dr. Sprouil, 295 North avenue, Allegheny. Remember the number—34 Ninth street, near Penn avenue. TTS.

Ladies Chip Hats—New shape, selling at 50 cents, worth $1.25, at

J. G. WILSON'S,

126 Federal street, Allegheny.

Zephyr and Madras Cloth in an elegant variety display at

HUGUS & HACKE'S,

Fifth avenue and Market street.

Ladies' and Childrens' Trimmed Hats at reduced prices, at

J. G. WILSON'S,

126 Federal street, Allegheny.

Ladies and Children's Hats—Closing out at 25c, 50c, 75c and $1.00, at

J. G. WILSON'S,

126 Federal street, Allegheny.

Take notice of the great display of Bread and Rolls at MARVIN'S, No. 18 Fifth avenue.

Childrens' Sailor Collars, new style, at J. G. Wilson's, 126 Federal street, Alleghany.

BREVITIES.

····A special meeting of Allegheny Councils will be held this evening.

····The residence of Albert Smith, No. 189 Spring alley, was robbed yesterday morning of $23.

····Cliff street, this city, is suggested as a place for letting off the Centennial fireworks on the Fourth.

····Meetings of the Market and Road Committees were to have been held yesterday, but neither had a quorum.

····Charles W. Smith was held in $300 bail by Actieg Mayor Neillie last evening for trial at Court on a charge of des rtion.

····The reunion of the Alumni of the Western University will take place in the University building next Tuesday evening.

····George Linmunger fell from a tree at Leechburg, on Wednesday, fractured one of his legs and sustained serious internal injuries.

····Herman, the painter who fell off a scaffold in Allegheny and broke his back, is getting well, although his lower limbs are completely paralyzed.

····A boarder at a tavern on Penn avenue, kept by George Ewing, was robbed day before yesterday by his room mate of $60 and a valuable revolver.

····Michael Stratton had one of his fingers nearly cut off with a circular saw at Stedeford & Co.'s planing mill, on North avenue, Allegheny, yesterday.

····Chief White, of the Fire Department, has issued an order requiring all members to wear white shirts from seven o'clock in the morning until six in the evening.

····Jacob Freusaker a professional ventriloquist, was picked up on the streets on the South Side by the police yesterday and sent to the work house for thirty days.

····Wm. Lewis, for shooting a bar tender at the White House Saloon, mention of which was made yesterday, was held for trial at Court after a hearing by the Mayor.

····The Eclectic Medical Association of Pennsylvania will hold its annual convention in the Common Council room this afternoon, commencing at two and a half o'clock.

····A little girl was knocked down and run over by a wagon at the corner of Cedar avenue and Ohio street, Allegheny, last evening, but she escaped with a few bruises.

····Joseph Wilson and a fellow named King were arrested at the corner of Market alley and Fifth avenue yesterday by Detectives Demmel, on the charge of being suspicious characters.

····About four o'clock yesterday morning a man drove over the wall on North Canal street, near Sycamore street, Allegheny. He was thrown out of the wagon and somewhat bruised.

····The Allegheny Centeunial Finance committee met last evening and after talking over matters, adjourned until this evening, when a temporary chairman and a treasurer will be elected.

····A horse attached to a huckster wag, on Fourth avenue, near Smithfield street, South Side, yesterday evening, demolishing the wagon-strewing the produce along the street and slightly injuring the driver.

····While searching for the body of Col. Gray, Wm. Cowell, of Allegheny, was struck by a cable which was suddenly jerked tight, and one of his legs so badly injured that he is confined to his bed.

····The Republicans of Mercer county have nominated the following ticket: Congress, Major Alexander McDowell; Senate, G. W. Wright; Assembly, A. G. Spears, Thos. S. Kenney and E. W. Jackson; Poor Director, O. P. Caldwell.

····H. Rosenblatt, the gentleman who is the plaintiff in a libel case or two against some of the daily papers in this city is also the prosecutor in a perjury case. He makes information that, but three years ago Anderson, charging Mark Cohen with perjury.

····Mr. G. B. Rathfon, General Freight Agent of the Pittsburgh Division, P. W. & B. R. R., announces another reduction in rates on iron and iron pipes in car loads from this city to Chicago, taking effect today. The rate will be twenty cen's per hundred pounds.

····A strawberry festival at Hamilton Hall, East End, under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association, to raise funds to erect a chapel on Park Place, will be given on Friday evening. The object is a very worthy one, and we hope our East End people will make it a grand success.

····The new Presbyterian church at Plum Creek was dedicated on Tuesday, the sermon being preached by Rev. Geo. P. Hays. The venerable Dr. Plummer was present, and assisted in the services. The entire amount of the indebtedness, $2,500 00, was subscribed during the day, and a large part of it paid.

····The Ladies' Relief Society, in connection with the Fifth U. P. Church, corner of Webster avenue and Washington street, Rev. J. M. Jonston, pastor, will hold an ice cream and strawberry festival in the church this evening, for the benefit of the poor, for which purpose they are organized. It is hoped that the object in view will be sufficient to attract a full house.

····The Wharf Committee of Allegheny Councils met last evening. The rate of wharfage charged W. J. Kountz for a ferry landing was reduced from $600 to $300 per annum. On motion, Mr. Haggerty was appointed to recommend to Councils that the resolution forbidding the leasing of any portion of the wharf for a permanent business purpose be rescinded. A sub-committee was appointed to have the river dredged between the Sixth and Ninth street bridges.

····Yesterday was "molasses" day at the Western Penitentiary, and the Allegheny reporters of all the evening papers, being unaccustomed to such luxury as "No. 1, N. O.," visited that institution and were permitted to spread it over the bread furnished them. They adopted a resolution to vote as a unit that it was the best dinner they ever had. Reporter Bennett demurred somewhat to the unit rule on the ground that he had not gotten a fair shake at the molasses

HOME NEWS.

Parties who do not receive the GAZETTE by 7 A. M., are requested to notify the office, and the tardiness will be corrected at once.

The probabilities for to-day are rising or stationary barometer and temperature, partly cloudy, clear weather, with occasional local rains.

Ratification Meeting.

Yesterday afternoon the Lincoln Club appointed a Republican ratification meeting to be held at City Hall, on Saturday evening, July 1. A committee of thirty citizens, with Henry Lloyd as Chairman, was appointed to arrange preliminaries. The committee will meet at the Lincoln Club rooms on next Saturday afternoon at three o'clock.

The Proposed Compromise.

The proposition for a compromise submitted to the County Commissioners by the stockholders of the Nation Trust Company, for a settlement of the claim of the county against said company, has not yet been accepted. Messrs. Irwin and McClelland have signified their willingness to accept the proposition, which is made on the same basis as that offered to and accepted by the city of Pittsburgh. Mr. Beckert objects, but states his willingness to be convinced of his error if he is in error. The indebtedness to the county is about $120,000, and if the proposition is accepted about 57 per cent. of that amount will be realized.

Matrimonial.

It affords us great pleasure to extend our hearty congratulations to Mr. Albert G. Pratt and Miss Ida Rodgers, of Allegheny, upon the happy event that last evening made them one and enlisted them for life in the grand army of Benedicts. Mr. Pratt is doubtless well known to many of our readers as a young man of the strictest integrity, and one whose moral principles anchor him sure and fast upon the shores of honesty and true manhood. The hymeneal event that joined him to Miss Rodgers secured him on of the most estimable and worthy young ladies of Allegheny. She is accomplished in all that constitutes and refines, and possess s in an eminent degree the many distinguishing traits of true womanhood. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Arthur Brown, of the Bellevue Baptist Church. The many friends will join with us in wishing them a happy and prosperous voyage over life's turbulent sea.

Have Trouble at Verona.

For a new town the borough of Verona has made more business for lawyers, and occupied more of the time of our courts than any village of its population in the State, and still their municipal affairs are in an unsettled condition. Yesterday Thos. W. King and J. B. D. Meeds through their counsel, filed a bill in equity in Common Pleas Court No. 1, asking that A. E. Boone and and other School Directors of Verona borough be restrained from selling the school property in said borough. Plaintiffs state that the building was constructed at a cost of ten thousand dollars, is large and commodious and conveniently located, but notwithstanding these facts the Directors have advertised in two or three Pittsburgh papers that it is for sale. The plaintiffs claim that the sale of the property at this time would result in great loss and inconvenience, as the building would be sacrificed, and the Directors have made no arrangements for maintaining the school until a new building can be erected.

The Court granted a preliminary injunction, restraining the defendants from selling the building, and fixed Saturday next at 10 A. M., as the time for hearing the case.

ODD FELLOW'S.

Meeting Last Night To Make Arrangements for the Fourth.

A very large meeting of Odd Fellows was held last evening in the Select Council chamber, pursuant to a request made by the District Deputy Grand Master of this district, Mr. John M. Roberts, as published in the daily papers. There were about 75 members present, representing about forty lodges of the order of I. O. O. F. of this county.

On motion of Mr. Roberts, Mr. William B. Hunter was called to preside, and Mr. George W. Robitzer was elected Secretary.

A full discussion was had in relation to turning out on the Fourth, after the reading of the invitation of the Centennial Committee of Councils, Messrs. Lytle, Slack and Rebman, thought the time was almost to short too prepare for a turnout.

Mr. John W. Haney moved that the question of turning out be referred to the individual lodges, and that each lodge shall send a delegate to a meeting to be held in the Select Council chamber, on the 30th instant, to report the action of each lodge on the turning out question.

The meeting then adjourned. The publication in to-day's papers is to be official notice of the action.

THE COUNTY HOME.

Visit of Officials Yesterday—How the Inmates Live.

Yesterday morning the members of the Guardians of the Poor of Allegheny county, Wm. Moreland county, Pittsburgh, and Allegheny City, paid an official visit to the County Poor Farm, situated at Woodville, on the Chartiers Valley Railroad, about nine miles from this city. The beautiful location and splendid grounds, especially under the management of Superintendent Hunt, and his accomplished wife, are all well known to our readers, as the farm has so often been written about as a model institution. The official visitors and the invited guests who assembled there were unanimous in praising everything. Squire Varner, of Baldwin township, the oldest justice of the Peace in the State, having had a continuous hold on a commission as such for forty-six years, piloted the guests around. He is a member of the Board of Guardians of the Poor. At the eighty-four years of age, he is as lively as a young boy. After inspecting the institution, now containing about one hundred and thirty inmates, and seeing how the inmates dined, the party sat down to a sumptuous repast, which was heartily enjoyed.

Hon. John Collins was called to preside, and he made a speech, giving a history of the institution and its managers. He was followed by Mr. Douglass, of the Pittsburgh Board; Dr. Riggs, of the Allegheny Board; Mr. Johnston, of Westmoreland County Board, and Dr. J. Guy McCandless, in behalf of the invited guests. At half-past three the party embarked on the train again, arriving in the city at four o'clock, highly pleased with their trip.

In order to hear what the inmates thought of their treatment, a member of the press interviewed a number of the inmates as to the quality of their fare. Their breakfast consisted of nutritious hot potato soup, boiled beef, bread and vegetables. Upon asking them whether they got the same fare each day, they said no; that sometimes they had bean soup, sometimes pea soup, but always plenty of variety in vegetables and meat. They were highly satisfied. After dinner they laid under the trees in the extensive lawn, enjoying the tobacco that is given them regularly, feeling as independent and jolly as lords. The institution is no poor house, but in reality a home. The inmates fare better than many of the people of Pittsburgh or Allegheny.

ECLECTIC PHYSICIANS.

Annual Meeting of the State Association.

In the Common Council chamber of Pittsburgh, a convocation of physicians took place yesterday. The gentlemen of the association are eclectic physicians, that is, they claim that they are neither allopathists nor homeopathists but choose the best from both of those schools. There are 50 members in the State Association and they have regular annual meetings. The Pittsburgh and Allegheny members of the association are J. W. Taylor, T. L. Oldshue, J. Greenawalt, Geo. H. Keyser, G. A. Sprecher L. Oldshue and E. S. Warner, of Pittsburgh; and R. Elton Warner, of Allegheny City. They meet for the purpose of discussing sundry subjects of medicine science. An abstract from their charter might perhaps, give more enlightenment on the subject. Article three is as follows:

Article III.—The purposes of this Association shall be, the acquisition and dissemination of knowledge in all the branches pertaining to Medicine, Surgery, Obstetrics and Hygiene; by meeting at such places as are hereinafter set fourth, at stated times, and having lectures, essays, recitations and discussions of topics connected with the above named subjects, for the mutual improvement of its members; and taking of such steps as may be necessary to establish and carry on a Medical School, in which all the branches pertaining to the teaching and practice of progressive medicine shall be taught.

A free clinic was held in Dr. Warner's office yesterday morning, and yesterday afternoon the session commenced.

Dr G H Yelverton, of Lanesboro, is President, Dr J. R. Borland, of Franklin, is Recording Secretary, and Dr. C. D. Thompson, of Oil City, is Corresponding Secretary.

The session was opened with an address of welcome by Dr. Warner, after which the regular business was taken up, such as the discussion of matters and subjects only of interest to themselves.

A night session was held last evening. This morning another free clinic will be held at Dr. Warner's office, and the session will close to-day. The annual officers for the ensuing year will be elected before adjournment to-day.

French Bread and rolls, Vienna Rolls Graham Bread and Rolls, English Cream Bread, Family Bread, Home-made Bread, Rye Bread, Milk Bread, Cross Buns and Muffins and Boston Brown Bread, Wednesdays and Saturdays. MARVIN & Co. 18 Fifth avenue.

Riding Mare For Sale.

A fine black riding mare for sale, seven years old and suitable for a lady. Is quiet and gentle, and does not frighten at a locomotive. Price $75. Address F. O. J., GAZETTE Office.

Special Attractions

in the Chintz Department are now offered at

HUGUS & HACKE.

Fifth avenue and Market street.

THE HIGH SCHOOL.

Commencement Exercises of the Class of '76.

The twenty-first annual commencement of the Pittsburgh High School was held at the Opera House last evening, and if a single doubt has lingered in the minds of the most skeptic of the great popularity of this institution and of the high estimation in which it is held by the people, it must certainly would have been dispelled, had those entertaining it been present last evening. The doors of the Opera House were opened at seven o'clock, and before half an hour had elapsed every available seat in the building was occupied, and there was not even standing room left, and before the exercises commenced, at least a thousand persons had left the building, being unable to reach the entrance to either the main auditorium or the gallery. The audience was composed of the solid people of the city, not the butterflies of fashion, who frequent the opera and fashionable concerts, but those who give life to the country—the mechanic, the merchant, the manufacturer, the lawyer, and the doctor, and all others who pay the taxes and support, not only our public schools, but every other department of our municipal government by their industry, labor and enterprise.

The entertainment was, beyond question, the most brilliant, in a literary point of view, ever given by a educational institution in this city, and the graduates of many foremost college in the country at their commencements display less talent, culture and other evidences of thorough discipling and training than did the class of '76 of the Pittsburgh High School last evening. At all previous commencements the young ladies have predominated on the commencement programme, but the young men in the class of '76 have reversed this order of things, and last evening there was but one lady on the programme. How this change in the programme was accomplished, it is to be presumed, the Principal and professor know, and the public, without inquiring, will conclude that it was because the young men of the class were more attentive to their studies, and more earnest in their desire to reach the top round of the academic ladder than their young lady class mates, and not that they are possessed of any greater natural ability; but to the entertainment, of which the following is the

PROGRAMME:

Music—Hunters' Chorus.....Chorus.
Prayer.
Music—How Good is He, the Giver.....Quintette.
Oration—Irish Literature before the Conquest.....Andrew Richey Martin.
Oration—The East India Company
.....Alexander McMillen Neeper.
Music—I Hard a Voice.....Duett.
Oration—"Times of Athens."
.....Evan Lincoln Egnot.
Oration—National Debts.....William Bursavitz.
Music—Sweet Spirit, Hear My Prayer.....Solo.
Oration—Geological Surveys.. Gustave Kaufman.
Oration—The Tower of London.....
.....Edward Thomas Evans.
Music—Two Forest Nymphs.....
.....Emma Cornelia Norton.
Oration—Study of Language. David Law Fleming.
Music—Believe Me.....Trio.
Song—"Beyond the Alps Lies
Italy."....Elmyra Margaret Ralston.
Oration—Aesthetic Culture, with
Valedictory Address.....Walter Bell Scaife.
Music—The Heavens are Telling.....Chorus.
Presentation of Diplomas.
Benediction

The evening entertainment was commenced with the "Hunters Chorus," by seventy voices, all members of the school under the leadership of the Professor of Music. It was rendered in a highly artistic manner, creditable alike to the instructor and the pupils. In fact it is doubtful that so large a number of young persons, with necessarily but a superficial knowledge of music, render such difficult music so well as the opening chorus was rendered last evening. And what is particularly speaking of music it would be unjust not to refer to the excellent piano accompaniment by Mr. E. M. Loyd, a young gentleman of rare musical ability and high culture, also a student of the High School.

At the conclusion of the opening chorus, Rt Rev. Bishop John B. Kerfoot offered an impressive prayer, invoking the Divine blessing on the greatest of all of our public institutions, the common schools.

This was followed by a Quartette, "How good is He, the Giver" which was most admirably rendered by members of the class of '76, whose names we could not obtain.

The literary part of the programme commenced with an oration by Mr. Andrew Richey Martin, whose subject was "Irish Literature Before the Conquest." This speaker not only evinced a most thorough knowledge of his subject proper, but showed a familiarity with ancient history and the literature of fomer ages generally, seldom found in persons of his age. His manner as a speaker was good, and his elocution excellent, creditable alike to himself and the professor of elocution in the High school. At the conclusion of his address he was loudly applauded by the audience.

Alexander McMillen Neeper came next on the list, his subject being the "East India Company"—rather a dry subject, one would think, on which to base an oration, but a very prolific one, when handled as he handled it last evening. He gave a brief history of the origin and organization of this greatest of all monopolies, and followed its history throughout, showing a familiarity with it which evidenced deep research and careful study; he gave somewhat in detail the operations of the company during its early years, and down to the time when it became virtually the ruler of British India, and referred to its operations and influence on the Home Government in a decidedly practical manner. He, too, was heartily applauded by his hearers.

Next came the duette "I Heard a Voice" by the Misses Owens of "Y" class, which was most admirably rendered, and which was thought to be by many, the musical gem of the evening. Upon this point there was a difference of opinion, suffice it to say however, that the young ladies acquitted themselves with great credit. They have excellent voices and show not only a high degree of cultivation but considerable musical genius and talent as well.

"Timon of Athens" was the subject selected by Mr. Evan Lincoln Evans upon which to display his oratorical powers. The greasts of misanthrops was described by the young gentleman and contrasted with the philanthropist in an able and intelligent manner. The subject was not one offering very great opportunity for a display of the oratorical accomplishments, yet he acquitted himself satisfactorily to the audience, who evinced their appreciation of his efforts by long continued applause.

"National Debts" were next discussed by Mr. William Bursavitz in a manner indicative of a very through knowledge of financial matters much more comprehension in fact than that of many persons of mature years, who have set themselves before the people as financiers, but who have not of considerable knowledge not only of his subject, but of the rules of elocution, rhetoric and logic as well, and with practice will make a very effective speaker

The duette "Sweet Spirit Hear My Prayer" was exquisitely rendered by Miss Hattie Wilson, a young lady scarcely in her teens, but who possesses a rich voice of rare sweetness, great power and compass for one so young. With proper cultivation and a little more confidence in her own ability she will make her mark in the musical world.

Mr. Gustave Kaufman devoted the time allotted to him in speaking of "Geological Surveys," their importance, advantage and usefulness to all classes. The subject was very well handled, and the young gentleman displayed a decidedly practical mind and good in the selection of his topic but in his treatment of it.

The "Tower of London" was made the subject of an oration by Mr. Edward Thomas Evans, which gave him an opportunity of displaying his knowledge of English history, in which he is certainly very proficient.

"Two Forest Nymphs," a duette rather difficult of execution, but exceedingly sweet and beautiful, was most admirably rendered by Miss Stella McCullough, alto, and Miss Allie Clark, soprano.

Mr. David Law Fleming was exceedingly successful in his treatment of "The Study of Language," which was the subject of his oration. His manner of treating the subject indicated that it was one with which he was perfectly at home. His voice is excellent and his oratorical powers far above the average. He like all who had preceded him was heartily applauded by the audience.

"Believe Me," a trio was given in an exceedingly satisfactory manner by Messrs. Lloyd and Moore and Miss Wilson.

"Beyond the Alps in Italy," was the subject of Miss Elmyra Margaret Ralston's essay. Her treatment of it was most admirable and her reading was faultless.

Mr. Walter Ball Scaife, the validictorian, had for his subject in addition to the validictory, "Aesthetic Culture," a subject which he handled in a manner that would have done credit to one farther advanced in the pursuit of knowledge than he years would indicate him to be. His validictory was excellent, better than is usually heard at College commencements.

"The Heavens are Telling," a chorus of seventy voices, was then rendered in a masterly manner, at the conclusion of which Prof. B. C. Gillson, Principal of the school, presented the graduates with their diplomas.

Then came the Benediction, which closed the commencement exercises of the Centennial class of the "People's College," the Pittsburgh High School. -

Pennsylvania Female College.

Yesterday afternoon the commencement exercises of the Pennsylvania Female College took place at that institution, before a large, fashionable and appreciative audience. The programme was as follows:

PROGRAMME.

Music.
Prayer.
Latin Salutatory.....Effie McMillan.
Music.
Essay—Whitewashing..Lydia Cora Gracie.
Essay—Character.....Susie O'C. Walker.
Essay—Under Lock and Key.....
.....Frances A. Carrier.
Music.
Essay—Look Beyond....Anna Cook Singer.
Essay—Le Siecle de Louis Quatorze.....
.....Mary M. Scofield.
Essay—Man's Ideal.....Claribel Merriman.
Music.
Essay—Silent Cities..Anna Moore Grayson.
Essay—The Music of Life.....
.....Emma Cornelia Norton.
Essay—Life, and what will you do with it?
.....Keziah Jane Negley.
Music.
Essay—Frosting.....A. Jennie Wightman.
Essay—The Chosen Few (German).....
.....Lallah Walker.
Essay—Twilight Musings..Mary E. Brown.
Music.
Conferring Degrees.
Valedictory—What Next?.....
.....Sarah Jane Jenks.
Music.
Address to the Graduates by Rev. James Black, D. D., of Wooster University.
Doxology.
Benediction.

President's Reception, from 8 to 12 o'clock P. M.

The general opinion of competent judges is that all the young ladies did unusually well, the salutatory of Miss McMillan and the valedictory of Miss Jenks being especially noticeable.

Dr. Black's address was a memorable feature of the entertainment, and as a slight recognition of it, the graduating class made him a present of a richly bound book.

Last evening the President's reception took place at the College. It was the occasion for a full turn out of the friends of the school and acquaintances of the pupils. The large building was literally crowded from 8 o'clock till 12 by ladies and gentlemen of the highest standing in the community, and Dr. Strong, during the whole time, was kept busy in receiving the congratulations of the visitors.

The chapel was elegantly decorated with flowers and evergreens. Appropriate mottoes being placed in conspicuous positions upon the walls.

Bowman Institute.

The commencement week work of the Bowman Institute is now in progress. To-day the class-day exercises come off at the school, corner of Penn avenue and Fourth street, and next Wednesday afternoon the commencement exercises will be held in Trinity Church, on Sixth avenue.

At this College the examinations are all written, the faculty believing that such an examination is a better test of the scholarship of the pupils. For two weeks the teachers have been laboring zealously in the task, and it was only yesterday they completed their work.

On next Wednesday night the Rector's reception will occur. A large turnout of friends and acquaintances will likely result.

AMUSEMENTS.

Library Hall.

The German Military Orchestra, or Prussian Yaegers, as they call themselves, captured an entire audience at Library Hall last night. It enthused over everything on the programme. Dear to the heart of a German is the name of Richard Wagner, and on this occasion there were two of his compositions on the programme; and as the audience was a German audience, as *Bardwell Siote* would say, "by a large majority," is it any wonder the applause was so immense? It was worthy of remark, too, that the applause came almost exclusively from the Germans. Pittsburgh audiences as a general thing are chary of their applause. It isn't fashionable to applaud. That's the reason for it, and nothing else. But away from Pittsburgh how different it is. In New Orleans the ladies throw their handkerchiefs and in other ways show their appreciation. Charlotte Thompson told us, the last time she was here, that she was afraid Pittsburgh people didn't like her *Jane Eyre*, as her best points were received with so little applause, and that little was so faint as to be very dispiriting. But when the Germans turn out as they did last night there is no lack of hand-clapping. Bouquets were not so plentiful as at the musical soiree out at the East End Tuesday night, but the performers got that which pleased them better than flowers. The first number on the programme was a Wagner selection, plaintiff in fact from Neuhauser, by far the best of Wagner's famous works. Wagner's compositions are grand, glorious, sublime, and all that, but there is very little music in them; much more noise than music. However, the Tannhauser March is not unmelodious, although very heavy in places. The band did full justice to it. The overture to Beethoven's only opera, "Fidelio," followed, and it was one of the finest, best numbers on the programme. It opened with a grand crash, like the rattle of musketry along the line of an army in the heat of an engagement, and then came the exquisite strains and beautiful melodies. A brilliant fantasie on Meyerbeer's "Prophete" secured an encore. Meyerbeer, who was once Wagner's patron, afterwards sneeringly called by him "a Jew music maker," received last night much more applause than was allotted to his unrateful protege in response to the encore, "Hail Columbia" was given, and of course the applause came in again before the first strain was completed. So it was during subsequent *encores* when the band played "The Watch on the Rhine," "Yankee Doodle" and the "Star Spangled Banner." These airs represent the American eagle in music, excepting of course "The Watch," and always evoke enthusiasm in this Centennial year. Considered from a musical standpoint, they are the poorest selections played during the evening, but they pleased the popular ear immensely. One of Strauss' lovelliest waltzes—"The Sounds from the Vienna Woods"—was rendered in captivating style. As the young ladies would say, it was "too lovely for anything." The selections from Offenbach's "Orpheus and Eurydice" were, of course, exciting, as all opera bouffe music is. They were as bright and sparkling as a glass of champagne. The *piece de resistance* of part first was the Tannhauser, which capped the climax. It was a cornet solo, a polka "Postillion of Love," by Neuman. The soloist, Mr. Gewert was offered an encore, but he disappeared with the rest of the band in the wings. During the intermission a goodly number of ladies and gentlemen left the hall to promenade in the vestibules, it was so oppressively warm inside. Part second opened with another Wagner selection, the overture to "Rienzi." This was one of his finest operas, composed before he took it into his head that he was created to reform the musical world, and consequently there is a good deal of melody in it, and less unadulterated noise than in his other compositions. The "Miserere," from Trovatore was exquisitely rendered, in fact it was one of the most artistic performances of the evening. The quadrille from Strauss' operetta "The Cat," and the "Reminiscence of Von Weber" were both well received. The composition of the latter was long and tiresome, and it was not well arranged. Mendelssohn's "Wedding March," the "Brindisi," from "Lucrezia Borgia," and the "Soldiers' Chorus," from "Faust," don't belong in a long together nicely at all. In fact, the programme was just a little bit too long. If there had been but ten selections instead of twelve it would have been better. The leader, Carl Bergmann, is a jewel of a conductor. He thoroughly understands the art of conducting, and is the most graceful man in his motions that has been seen at the head of any orchestra or band in Library Hall in a long time. He conducts from memory, entirely without music, and everything moves on smoothly and quickly. The German band has made a hit in Pittsburgh, and doubtless the large audiences at the Library Hall will not be duplicated to-night at the Opera House, when an entirely new programme will be presented.

New Series of Appletons' Journal.

The weekly issue of APPLETONS' JOURNAL has terminated. It will hereafter appear as a monthly only, the size being changed so as to make it, when bound, a more convenient form for the book-shelf; and the price, in obedience to the popular demand for cheap literature, reduced to Three Dollars per annum, or Twenty-five Cents per number. The new series opens with a strong table of contents, including the first of Julian Hawthorne's long-looked-for papers on London Suburban Life, and stories and articles by Albert Rhodes, Christian Reid, Junius Henri Browne, Wirt Sikes, Alice F. Webster, Mrs. Lucy H. Hooper, E. L. Youmans, Constance F. Woolson, Edgar Fawcett, and others. A story by George Sand, one of the latest of this author's productions, is begun. The magazine in its new form is varied and attractive in its contents, and gives excellent promise of a popular success. As a monthly, it will doubtless more nearly meet the wishes of its subscribers than in its former weekly issue. For sale by all booksellers and news dealers.

HAYES AND WHEELER.

The Very Latest News Just Received From New York.

It is a well known fact that the enterprising firm of Fleming & Oglevee take the lead in the hat trade. During the entire season their stock has been all that the most fastidious could wish for. Almost daily new styles have been added, but the latest addition, the Hayes and Wheeler hat, for dress and durability, surpasses anything in the way of a summer head dress that has been produced. However much persons may object to those who have the honor of the name, they certainly can find no objection to the hat. None should purchase before seeing the H. and W. hat at 139 Wood street.

To Suit the Times.

The firm of C. West & Co., Carriage Builders, whose new factory and warerooms are now located at the corner of Duquesne Way and Evans alley, between Fourth and Fifth streets, fronting the Allegheny river, have unequaled facilities in every branch for turning out work. Mr. C. West, who has been practically engaged in the business for the past twenty-nine years, together with an addition of the most competent and skillful assistance in every branch, has enabled them to reduce prices both in new work and repairing, and to equal, if not improve, the carriages manufactured heretofore. They have in stock a fine assortment of carriages of all descriptions, to which they earnestly invite attention before purchasing elsewhere. Parties will please remember the new location, and that special attention is paid to repairing.

Closing out—Ladies Chip Hats at 50 cents, worth $1.25, at

J. G. WILSON'S,
126 Federal street, Allegheny.

The new "Imperial" combination Suits, with plaits, in Chintzes and Prints, just received at

HUGUS & HACKE'S,
Fifth avenue and Market street.

Just Received.

Ladies' White Lace Jackets, selling at low prices, at

J. G. WILSON'S,
126 Federal street, Allegheny.

NINE TO SEVEN.

Yesterday's Ball Game at Union Park—The Covington Boys Carry Off the Honors.

The game of ball at Union Park yesterday afternoon between the Alleghenys and Stars, of Covington, Ky., was the best exhibition of general playing that has been given there this season. The clubs were pretty nearly equal in strength, the odds in that respect being in favor of the Stars, but not to such an extent as to warrant them in doing loose fielding or careless hitting. A fact that lifted the contest out of the catalogue of ordinary games is that the Alleghenys were only successful in scoring in the fourth inning, and during that inning they made a sufficient number of runs to place them two in the lead and create a pretty general belief that they would win the game—a belief that was not dispelled until the ninth inning, when the Stars scored four, blanked their opponents, and retired victorious. The game commenced at four o'clock, with the visitors at the bat. The opening inning was a white-wash for both sides, but in the second Shoup scored for the Stars, followed by Strief and Boughner in the third and Flint and Shoup in the fourth. When the Alleghenys went to the bat to close the fourth inning the score stood 5 to 0 in favor of the Stars. Quest and Ritchie went out in quick succession, and then it was conceded on all sides that with two men already out this inning would not only give another blank to the Alleghenys, but that they would be badly beaten club. Hagan following Ritchie at the bat, got his first base on an error. A base hit by Rocap gave him first, and put Hagan to second. To the delight and astonishment of everbody Wilkinson got a good square lick at a ball, which he lifted clean over the fence, and amid a perfect tornado of applause he brought Hagan and Rocap home and made a home run himself. Not to be surpassed in a display of skill and strength at batting, Gallagher imitated the example set him by Wilkinson and making a magnificent strike he placed another ball outside the limits of the Park and, followed by cheer after cheer, he ran the bases and scored the second home run for the nine. Golden's pitching had been very effective up to this time, but the Captain of the Stars, thinking the Alleghenys were getting too familiar with it, removed him in the middle of the inning and substituted McSorley, whose delivery was also punished for three runs before the conclusion of the inning, the scorers being Lane, Junkin and Ham. The fourth inning ended with the score standing 5 to 3 for the Alleghenys. All subsequent innings were blanks until the ninth when the Stars, by splendid batting aided by errors on the part of their opponents, added four to their score and won the game. They were fortunate in having one of the best players how to do heavy batting. Flint is an excellent catcher and a sure thrower to second. He caught nearly every player who tried to reach that base while he was behind the bat. This is one of the weak points of the Alleghenys. They have never yet had a catcher who could throw to second with the swiftness and certainty necessary to create a wholesome fear among the base runners. Rocap did miserable catching, having three passed balls, notwithstanding their reverse the Alleghenys played unusually well. They showed the good effects of their steady practice for the last few days. The Stars made eleven base hits and the Alleghenys nine, but the total bases of the latter are several in excess of the former, because of their two home runs. In addition to the foregoing the Stars had two missed flys and five fly catches. The Alleghenys eleven fly catches and two wide pitches. The score is as follows:

Alleghenys.	*O.*	*R.*	*Stars.*	*O.*	*R.*
Junkin, 3d b.....	2	1	Strief, 2d b.....	3	1
Ham, c. f.....	3	1	Houtz, 1st b.....	4	0
Quest, 2d b.....	2	0	McSorley, s. s....	4	0
Ritchie, s. s.....	4	0	Golden, p.....	4	1
Hagan, p.....	3	1	Flint, c.....	2	2
Rocap, c.....	3	1	Shoup, 3d b.....	3	1
Wilkinson, 1st b.	4	1	Laughlin, c. f....	2	1
Gallagher, l. f....	3	1	Boughner, r. f....	4	1
Lane, r. f.....	3	1	Tennison, l. f....	3	0
Total.....	27	7	Total.....	27	9

Innings.....1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
Alleghenys.....0 0 0 5 0 0 0 0 2—7
Stars.....0 1 2 2 0 0 0 4—9

This afternoon the Braddocks and Stars play at Union Park.

Indianapolis—St. Louis 6, Indianapolis 3

Louisville—Another fine game was played yesterday between the Hartfords and Louisvilles, the former being victorious by a score of 3 to 0. The latter were without Fulmer and Gerhardt. The Hartfords had eight base hits, two earned runs and two errors. The Louisvilles four base hits, one passed ball and five errors.

Cincinnati—Boston 8, Cincinnatis 5.

THE COURT RECORD.

A Complete Record of the Proceedings in the Courts Saturday.

Criminal Court.

(Before Judge Collier.)

In the Commonwealth vs Patrick Kennedy a police officer, indicted for assault and battery on oath of of Andrew McGraw, the jury returned a verdict of not guilty, defendent to pay the cost.

George Grimm, indicted for malicious mischief entered a plea of *nolo contendere* and defendent sentenced to pay the cost.

In the case of Anton Hoover, indicted for assault and battery, the last case on the list, sentence was deferred on payment ot cost by defendent.

In the case of Bridget Owens, indicted for perjury, Bridget Crow prosecutrix, a nolle prosequi was entered.

Micheal Flinn, indicted for *forniz. et cet.* Mary Moore prosecutrix, entered a plea of *nolo contendere* and was sentenced to pay costs of prosecution, $50 to prosecutrix and $50 per week for a period of three months.

In the case of John Tetley indicted for assault with intent to commit a rape, previously reported, verdict of guilty, but recommended to the mercy of the Court.

Owen McNalley, indicted for receiving stolen goods entered a plea of guilty.

A *nolle pros.* was entered in the case of A. Sassara, indicted for felonious assault and battery.

A *nolle pros.* was entered in the case of S. Seibert, indicted for obtaining goods under false pretense.

George Lefeur, indicted for assault and battery on oath of W. Schaull, was next put on trial. Verdict of guilty, but recommended to the mercy of the Court.

Commonwealth vs. Edward Currier, indicted for careless and boisterous driving. Verdict of not guilty and the county to pay the costs.

Commonwealth vs. William Kemp, indicted for malicious mischief and assault and battery, on oath of August Frazier. The prosecutor is a second hand furniture dealer on Fifth avenue, and it is alleged that the defendant came past his store and maliciously jumped upon a chair breaking it, and when the prosecutor remonstrated with him, he struck him. Verdict of not guilty and the prosecutor to pay the costs.

Commonwealth vs. Jennie Adams, indicted for keeping a bawdy house, Mrs Jackson prosecutrix. On trial.

Trial List for To-day.

Commonwealth vs.	
Frank McClintock,	Mary White,
Lewis Hartmeyer et al.,	H. J. McGivern (2),
George Gibson,	Lizzie Roxbury et al,
H. C. Cimmict i,	T. X. Burns (2),
Elizabeth Mess,	August Bonnert,
Wm. Kemp (2),	Rivers and Mooney,
J. F. Frain,	Peter Davis (2),
Anton Wolff,	D. Davis,
Henry Miller,	F. G. Hilmar et al (2)
Rachel King,	S. McElheny,
Fred. Werling et al. (2),	James J. Fox,
W. H. Porter,	M. Smith,
Clara Meyers,	Henry Metzger,
	Jamie Jackson,
	John Simpson.

Court Brevities.

A HEARING was had before the Register yesterday in the matter of the will of Francis Rowley, which is contested by the daughters of the deceased on the ground that decedent was *non-compos mentis.*

REGISTER GRAY was engaged yesterday in hearing testimony on the contested will of Robert Aiken. The deceased gave his property, which amounted to about $800, to Mrs. Criddle, and the contestants are the deceased's brothers and sisters. The hearing will be resumed this morning at nine o'clock.

PROCEEDINGS in ejectment have been instituted in Common Pleas Court No. 1 by George Grontz against Catharine Gernst to recover a strip of ground on Fifth avenue, Eighth ward, this city. The ground to which the title is in dispute is four and one half inches in width on the avenue and increasing in width back to the alley.

Fans. Fans. Fans.

A large assortment from 5 cts. up, at J. G. Wilson's, 126 Federal street, Allegheny.

New Beverage.

Ice Cream, Soda Water and Chicago Mead at Leiter's Caramel Parlor, 173 Federal street Allegheny. Ice Cream furnished to social parties, festivals and families in any quantity tequired.

Children's Brown Sailor Hats, at 25 cents, at

J. G. WILSON'S,
126 Federal street, Allegheny.

Special.

Why pay from $3.00 to $10.00 for Gold Fillings when Dr. Goehorn will fill you the same teeth at from $1.00 to $5.00? His fillings can't be beat. Reference: Dr. Sterritt, 277 Penn street; Mr. Chestnut, 315 Liberty street; Rev. Dr. Sproull, 295 North avenue, Allegheny. Remember the number—34 Ninth street, near Penn avenue.

TFS.

Ladies Chip Hats—New shape, selling at 50 cents, worth $1.25, at

J. G. WILSON'S,
126 Federal street, Allegheny.

Zephyr and Madras Cloth in an elegant variety display at

HUGUS & HACKE'S,
Fifth avenue and Market street.

Ladies' and Childrens' Trimmed Hats at reduced prices, at

J. G. WILSON'S,
126 Federal street, Allegheny.

Ladies and Children's Hats—Closing out at 25c, 50c, 75c and $1.00, at

J. G. WILSON'S,
126 Federal street, Allegheny.

Take notice of the great display of Bread and Rolls at MARVIN'S, No. 18 Fifth avenue.

Childrens' Sailor Collars, new style, at J. G. Wilson's, 126 Federal street, Allegheny.

BREVITIES.

....A special meeting of Allegheny Councils will be held this evening.

....The residence of Albert Smith, No. 189 Spring alley, was robbed yesterday morning of $23.

....Cliff street, this city, is suggested as a place for letting off the Centennial fireworks on the Fourth.

....Meetings of the Market and Road Committees were to have been held yesterday, but neither had a quorum.

....Charles W. Smith was held in $300 bail by Acting Mayor Neillis last evening for trial at Court on a charge of des rtion.

....The reunion of the Alumni of the Western University will take place in the University building next Tuesday evening.

....George Linmunger fell from a tree at Leechburg, on Wednesday, fractured one of his legs and sustained serious internal injuries.

....Herman, the painter who fell off a scaffold in Allegheny and broke his back, is getting well, although his lower limbs are completely paralyzed.

....A boarder at a tavern on Penn avenue, kept by George Eving, was robbed day before yesterday by his room mate of $60 and a valuable revolver.

....Michael Stratton had one of his fingers nearly cut off with a circular saw at Stedeford & Co.'s planing mill, on North avenue, Allegheny, yesterday.

....Chief White, of the Fire Department, has issued an order requiring all members to wear white scarfs from seven o'clock in the morning until six in the evening.

....Jacob Frausker a professional ventriloquist, was picked up on the streets on the South Side by the police yesterday and sent to the work house for thirty days.

....Wm. Lewis, for shooting a bar tender at the White House Saloon, mention of which was made yesterday, was held for trial at Court after a hearing by the Mayor.

....The Eclectic Medical Association of Pennsylvania will hold its annual convention in the Common Council room this afternoon, commencing at two and a half o'clock.

....A little girl was knocked down and run over by a wagon at the corner of Cedar avenue and Ohio street, Allegheny, last evening, but she escaped with a few bruises.

....Joseph Wilson and a fellow named King were arrested at the corner of Market alley and Fifth avenue yesterday by Detective Demmel, on the charge of being suspicious characters.

....About four o'clock yesterday morning a man drove over the wall on North Canal street, near Sycamore street, Allegheny. He was thrown out of the wagon and somewhat bruised.

....The Allegheny Centennial Finance committee met last evening and after talking over matters, adjourned until this evening, when a temporary chairman and a treasurer will be elected.

....A horse attached to a huckster wag, on ran away on Twelfth street, South Side, yesterday evening, demolishing the wagon-body and badly bruising the driver.

....While searching for the body of Col. Gray, Wm. Cowell, of Allegheny, was struck by a cable which was suddenly jerked tight, and one of his legs so badly injured that he is confined to his bed.

....The Republicans of Mercer county have nominated the following ticket: Congress, Major Alexander McDowell; Senate, G. W. Wright; Assembly, A. G. Spears, Thos. S. Rezner and E. W. Jackson; Poor Director, O. P. Caldwell.

....H. Rosenblatt, the gentleman who is the plaintiff in a libel case or two against some of the daily papers, in this city is also the prosecutor in a perjury case. He makes information before Alderman Anderson, charging Mark Cohen with perjury.

....Mr. G. B. Rathfon, General Freight Agent of the Pittsburgh Division, P. W. & B. R. R., announces another reduction in rates on iron and iron pipes in car loads from this city to Boston, taking effect today. The rate will be twenty cents per hundred pounds.

....A strawberry festival at Hamilton Hall, East End, under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association, to raise funds to erect a chapel on Park Place, will be given on Friday evening. The object is a very worthy one, and we hope our East End people will make it a grand success.

....The new Presbyterian church at Plum Creek was dedicated on Tuesday, the sermon being preached by Rev. Geo. P. Hays. The venerable Dr. Plummer was present, and assisted in the services. The entire amount of the indebtedness, $2,201 80, was subscribed during the day, and a large part of it paid.

....The Ladies' Relief Society, in connection with the Fifth U. P. Church, corner of Webster avenue and Washington street, Rev. J. M. Jonston, pastor, will hold an ice cream and strawberry festival in the church this evening, for the benefit of the poor, for which purpose they are organized. It is hoped that the object in view will be sufficiently remunerative.

....The Wharf Committee of Allegheny Councils